

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

JUSTICE

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AUGUST, 1910

A Clean Press

What Profit A Man

Watch Your Legislatures

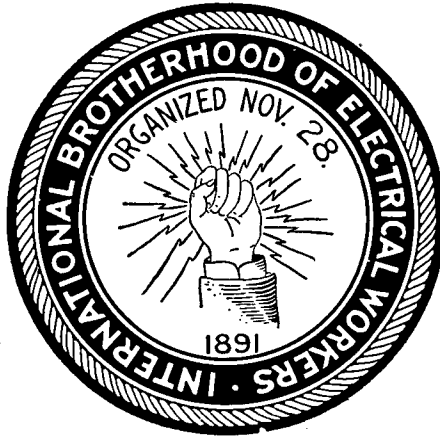
EDITORIAL NOTES

TESLA

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EDUCATION

# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary

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## THE TRADE UNIONIST AS A CITIZEN.

By WM. D. McNULTY.

A trade union is defined as "a combination of workmen to enable each to secure the conditions most favorable to labor," and notwithstanding that the unions have widened their scope beyond their original design, and have other purposes in addition to that specified in the definition, yet their distinguishing feature is that particular object. From the earliest beginnings of trade unions this has been the aim of the organizers.

These societies are not by any means of mushroom growth. They, like nations, have struggled into existence, have made many blunders, have been defeated many times by capital, have suffered many failures through mismanagement, and, like young republics, have risen again to organize anew, to rectify the old mistakes, and to start afresh, growing stronger and wiser with every defeat, until they have evolved a system of self-government that might well stand as an object-lesson to political scientists and students of governmental reform.

The effect of this self-government upon the individual members of a powerful union must naturally be beneficial, for here the individual does not have to bow down to the mighty. He is not awed by gorgeous robes and symbols of office, and there is no servility to rank or birth, no groveling for favors.

The highest offices in the union are filled by men who have worked side by side with those who have elected them, and they have been placed there, not because they were better men, or better born or richer than their fellow-members, but because they were considered fit for the posts they were elected to fill, and had proved themselves capable of coping with conditions and securing the greatest amount of good for the union.

These officers and their staffs are chosen from the rank and file, and they

know exactly what are the needs of the men who have elected them as their leaders. They know, too, what these men expect of them, and that, if they do not live up to their office, they will be "re-called" or removed from it at the next election. This, then, is government by the people and for the people, in the strictest sense of the words, and those men who are subject to such a government can not fail, in course of time, to become better educated politically than those of the same class who have never been members of any such body.

Many of these men, when they are first admitted to a union, have never been brought into close touch with any governing body, although they may have voted, and discussed the merits of different political parties and the candidates, in shops and on street corners, but once they are members of a union, they begin to learn the workings of a purely democratic form of government, as well as laws of obedience, rules of discipline and good conduct, the necessity of self-sacrifice in order to maintain their organization and make it a power. They acquire the knowledge that union means strength, and they soon discover that through the medium of a union they can accomplish many things which, as individuals, they could never even strive for, so hopeless would be their case. Their intelligence becomes sharpened, and they begin to THINK.

They see their fellow-workmen handle the affairs of this miniature government with the tact, the discretion, and the genius of the greatest statesmen, because these leaders know, by experience, what is wanted by those who have chosen them.

They have not simply read, or heard, of the conditions and the needs of the workingman—the injustice that has been

often meted out to him by many greedy employers, the long hours and the low wages that put a man on a level with the beasts of burden, and give him no opportunity to train his mind or to enjoy the comforts of family life. These are not printed stories to these men, but stern realities with which they themselves have had to combat, and which they are still striving to overcome, and which, to a certain extent, have been conquered by the unity of the individuals composing the unions and by their loyalty to the institution which protects their interests.

The men who, by their natural talents and instincts, have become leaders in these organizations, are men who would go to the top in any other calling. If they had adopted commercial callings or attempted a political career, they would probably be merchant princes, or leading statesmen, for their natural cleverness would place them at the head of whatever profession or business they chose to follow.

If these unions were not necessary, they never would have existed, or certainly never could have grown to their present proportions. The individuals composing the unions much prefer to be able to get along without them, for they have to make many sacrifices in order to maintain them and to keep up their membership. The members must attend the meetings at least once a month, or submit to a fine, they must take part in the elections, pay their dues and subscribe heavy assessments to maintain their organization. Often they go to meetings after a hard day's work and at great inconvenience to themselves and their families. If the employers would only show a willingness to deal fairly with the individuals, as they are per- with the individuals, and they are per- the individuals would not assume these burdens, and there would then be no necessity for such sacrifices.

The trade union is a means to an end, and until that end shall be attained the workingman must have the protection that his union alone can give him. Without such protection he would again become merely an instrument in the hands of his employers.

It is a mistake to suppose that any workman, no matter how incompetent he may be, can get into a union and share equally its benefits with those of higher skill and better conduct. There are cases, of course, where men, unworthy the privilege, are passed by their examining boards, voted to membership in a union and reap its advantages, but these are exceptions. Certain qualifications are necessary for membership—character, good workmanship, reliability, and loyalty, are all required—or an applicant is not considered a "desirable

member," and desirable members are what these organizations seek above all things for the furtherance of their principal object, namely, "to secure to each member the conditions most favorable to labor," and all must work in concert for this end. The leaders and the led must be of one accord, with one object in view, the betterment of conditions for all.

Many a political reformer could learn a useful lesson in the art of government by a study of the methods of these organized labor associations. He would not find that indifference, or, rather, indolence, which is so often the case with the average citizen in matters of a more public nature—neither would he find many members who are constantly seeking to advance their private interests at the expense of their union, nor that blind following of leaders regardless of the measures they advocate, which occurs so frequently in the great political parties of today.

It may be news to some persons who have not given any thought to the systems of these unions or to their form of government, to learn that the initiative and referendum, which, combined, may be called direct legislation by popular vote, and the recall, which secures popular control over the personnel of its officers, have been in use for years by many of the older trade unions. Both the International Typographical Union and the International Cigarmakers' Union have had these forms of government in use for over twenty years. The Cigarmakers' Union refers everything that is important in their organization, elections, strikes and assessments, to a direct vote by all its members. Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Oklahoma and several other States which adopted this system some time ago, were years behind the unions in point of time in this respect.

It has been often asserted that the trade unionists are swayed by their leaders in political matters, and that, as a body, they will support a particular party on the advice or the persuasion of their own officers. Nothing is more erroneous. These men are not by any means to be led like sheep. Their experience in electing their own leaders has made them think and act for themselves, and their vote can be secured only where it appears to them to be either for the general good of the country or for their own benefit. Two years ago one of the most influential labor leaders in America, and perhaps the greatest and most influential leader that has so far appeared in this work, endeavored to secure the labor vote in support of a certain Presidential candidate. He failed. This proves, if anything, that the workingmen thought the matter well over, and voted to please themselves, and not at the suggestion of a leader whose duty was not in that

direction. Then, again, we have an instance of a politician who always succeeds in securing a large vote from among the workmen because he advocates the many measures popular with them. Many laboring men look upon his work as "selfish," yet they say that if he fulfills only one-half of his promises it would be more than any of the older parties would do, and would be, at least, of some advantage to them.

The great and growing vote that is called independent and that decides the elections, comes principally from the laboring men. The many "friends" of the laboring men are much in evidence when election time draws near, but during the past ten years the political knowledge that they have gained through their unions has taught them that the best "friends of the laboring men" are the laboring men themselves. They have come to know the great value of their vote. The prominent party leaders are learning this fact, somewhat tardily, none the less thoroughly.

It may be that a new political party—a labor party—may soon result from these conditions. Up to the present time, these laboring men have sought to work out their political ends through the medium of public opinion. It is certain, however, that not many years will elapse before a political leader will appear for these men—one who has been himself a laboring man, and whom they will respect and trust.

The destiny of organized labor is improvement for the working classes gen-

erally, not alone for those who belong to unions and maintain them, but also for the vast number who have no unions, and for those who are not affiliated with any such body, for it is through the labor organizations that better conditions prevail today in workshops, that hours are shorter, that restrictions affecting health, and life, and limb, have been imposed upon employers; these conditions could never have been acquired by individuals single-handed, and their influence reaches far beyond the limits of any union.

The lot of the workingman is a hard one at all times, but, thanks to the efforts of his unions, he has now a few hours of leisure, during which he can attend meetings, study the history of his country, learn the meaning of good government, cultivate his mind, and enjoy the society of his family. His wages enable him to keep a decent home, to feed and clothe his children properly, and to keep them at school until they are of an age to learn a calling fitted to their physical and mental powers, instead of having to put them to manual labor almost as soon as they could run around, which, though now contrary to the laws of our country, was the case not so very many years ago. He is no longer working simply to keep body and soul together in a miserable existence, but in order to live a good life, to help others do the same, to interest himself and his friends in the government that protects him; to have healthy, happy children in his home, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

## THE BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY IN AGREEMENT WITH A. F. OF L.

A conference was held at the office of the International Molders Union of North America, 707-712 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, 1910, in which the following participated: William H. Cribben and Thomas J. Hogan, representing the Stove Founders' National Defense Association; Joseph F. Valentine and John P. Frey, representing the International Molders' Union of North America; T. M. Daly and Charles R. Atherton, representing the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America; Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefer, representing the Stove Mounters' International Union; George Bachtold, representing the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, and Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The conference was held for the purpose of considering ways and means for the adjustment of the dispute between the

various organizations of labor and the Buck Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., Messrs. Cribben and Hogan being authorized by the new manager of the Buck Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, for the new manager, declared that he is the supreme authority of the company; that he expects to be in the active management thereof, and as chairman of the board of directors is the highest official of the company; that every one of his associates in the directory and in the management of the company will be loyal to his views; that his position in reference to organized labor is that it is an institution which has come to stay for all time, and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis, and that these views and this attitude has always been his, and that the feeling and action of every one connected with the Buck Stove

and Range Co. will henceforth be in this direction.

The representatives of labor express themselves as being in entire accord with these expressions and declarations; that there is no feeling of antagonism to the Buck Stove and Range Co., and that under its new management a friendly understanding may be reached and an agreement made by which all may co-operate to the mutual advantage of the company and organized labor. To that end the following memorandum of agreement is hereby made:

1. Within thirty (30) days the officers of the organizations herein named shall meet with the manager of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent.

2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours and conditions of employment shall take effect ninety (90) days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in shops of competitors in the city of St. Louis, Mo., operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.

3. That the labor organizations in interest herein named shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the Buck Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

4. That the Buck Stove and Range Co., through its representatives, Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, agree that it will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts which have grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand and the Buck Stove and Range Co. on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individual or organizations growing out of any past controversy between said company and organized labor.

5. That a copy of this memorandum and agreement will be published in the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference, and in printed form placed conspicuously in the several labor departments of the Buck Stove and Range Co., and, as far as practical, every publicity be given to the satisfactory agreement reached between the Buck Stove and Range Co. and the American Federation of Labor.

For the Buck Stove and Range Co. and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association—

WM. H. CRIBBEN,  
THOS. J. HOGAN.

For the International Molders Union of North America—

JOS. F. VALENTINE,  
JOHN P. FREY.

For the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America—

T. M. DALY,  
CHAS. R. ATHERTON.

For the Stove Mounters' International Union—

FRANK GRIMSHAW,  
J. H. KAEFER.

For the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees—

GEORGE BECHTOLD.

For the American Federation of Labor—

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

### WE AIN'T A-SCAIRT O' PA.

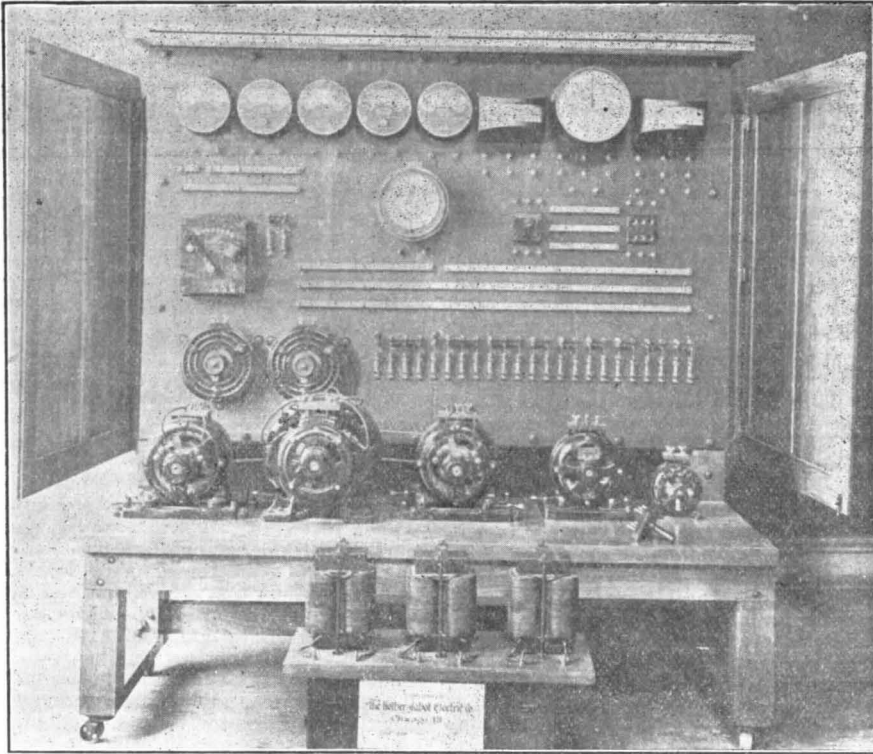
Us boys ain't scairt o' Pa much,  
He only makes a noise,  
An' says he never did see such  
Onmanageable boys.

But when Ma looks around I see  
Just somethin' long an' flat  
An' always make a point to be  
Some better after that.

Pa promises an' promises,  
But never does a thing;  
But what Ma says she does she does,  
An' when I go to bring  
Her slipper or her hair brush when  
She says she'll dust my pants,  
I think I could be better then,  
If I had one more chance.

Pa always says nex' time 'at he  
Will have a word to say,  
But Ma she is more apt to be  
A-doin' right away;  
Pa turns around at us an' glares  
As fierce as he can look,  
But when we're out of sight upstairs  
He goes back to his book.  
Ma doesn't glare as much as Pa,  
Or make as big a fuss,  
But what she says is law is law,  
And when she speaks to us  
She's lookin' carelessly around  
F'r something long an' flat,  
And when we notice it we're bound  
To be good after that.

So we ain't scairt o' Pa at all,  
Although he thinks we are;  
But when we hear Ma come an' call,  
No difference how far  
We are away, we answer quick  
An' tell her where we're at  
When she stoops down an' starts to pick  
Up something long an' flat.  
—J. W. Foley in New York Times.



## FOR EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The foregoing picture is of the new examining apparatus used by Local No. 134 in examining candidates for membership. The following is a description by Bro. Boyd Willson, Secretary of Examining Board of Local No. 134:

To describe the accompanying picture and what is possible to do with it as an educational feature for the members of Local No. 134, also the uninitiated who come before the examining board, would require a great deal more space than is allotted to any one local, so all I will undertake to do is to give a description of what it contains and how we came to get it.

First, the idea was conceived by our Business Agent, Bro. Harry W. Raven, who brought the motor before the Advisory Board over a year ago, at which time your humble servant was a member of that body.

Bro. Raven's ideas were such that the Advisory Board at once took kindly to them and undertook to advance the same with the local and the Examining Board, who at that time were all old-timers and good members, but slow. Bros. Raven, Boyce, Shields, the Advisory Board and all progressive members' idea was to get an equipment and have it on hand before our last convention to

show the delegates from all parts of the country, and especially the good union towns, what Chi was doing for members of the I. B. of E. W. in the way of education. But, like all other good things, it came very slow and not until Bro. Thos. Anderson, who was a member of the Advisory Board, with myself, were elected on the Examining Board, was there anything done in the way of getting a much needed equipment to demonstrate a class of work that we found it hard to supply the demand for men to do.

The Examining Board, the Advisory Board and officers all got busy, and with the assistance of Bro. W. S. Goodell, who, by the way, is one of our best A. C. men, and of the Examining Board by appointment by our worthy chairman, Bro. Ray McElheny (went to it), and this is what we have to offer.

The equipment contained in the cabinet consists of the following machines and instruments:

One D. C. 110 volt  $1\frac{1}{2}$  H. P. compound motor.

Two  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. W. 110 volt, 60 cycle revolving field type, 3 phase generator.

One 3 phase  $\frac{1}{2}$  H. P., 110 volt, 60 cycle induction motor.

One  $\frac{1}{8}$  H. P., 110 volt, 60 cycle single

phase induction motor.

A hank of three 1 to 1 transformer of 200 volts capacity and on the above all ends of windings are brought out under butterfly thumb screws, as is also done on the switches and fuse extensions of switches and motor connections, so as to make it convenient to connect up with open and copper lugs and flexible cards. The instrument consists of one D. C. voltmeter, reading from 0 to 150, one D. C. Am. meter, reading from 0 to 50, two A. C. Am. meters, reading from 0 to 25, one A. C. volt meter, reading from 0 to 250, one frequency meter,

one 1 K. W. single phase 110 volt, 60 cycle wall meter, one 110 volt 60 cycle synchroscope, with plugs, receptacles and bus bars; one 110 volt, 60 cycle power factor indicator, with all fuse extension switches, bus hair cords and ect. to make all possible connections, of which he had a great many up to date.

Trusting that this will be of interest to the Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. B. WILSON.

Sec'y of Exam. Board, Local No. 134, Chicago, Ill.

## A CATHOLIC CHURCH VIEW OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

By REV. DR. WM. J. KERBY.

Those who find it difficult to be patient with organized labor and who honestly believe that it menaces highly prized liberties will sometimes find their views widened, their spirit of toleration broadened, and their understanding sharpened when they endeavor to catch wider truths of whose existence the labor unions give striking proof.

Given ideals of American life as they have been handed down, and given the industrial conditions which confronted the American laborer, organization of labor became inevitable. It was the necessary protest against conditions and the necessary aspiration toward those ideals which millions saw too dimly to be satisfied but loved too dearly to lose without a struggle. Had American laboring men not created their unions they would have shown the spirit of slaves and they would have merited the fate of the slave.

Organized labor stands for a definite ethical judgment of human life, of the family, and of society. This judgment of life is wider and deeper, and much nearer the whole truth of existence than the mere political or economic estimate of life. This latter is entrenched in our institutions and it condemns severely the principles and methods by which laboring men aim painfully to work their judgment of life into our civilization.

Organized labor is the ally of all employers who hold to the ethical judgment of life rather than to the economic. One will scarcely pretend that competition is an ethical invention; one will scarcely claim that the competitive struggle calls into play the nobler and higher faculties of those who compete. Now the employer who has high moral principles—and there are many who have—who is compelled to compete with the employer who has low moral principles, is at the mercy of the latter unless he receives assistance from those in the ranks of labor who cherish

ideals and are willing to struggle for them.

Again, the laboring class has ideals and it does not find those ideals established anywhere nowadays in a manner to satisfy its aspirations. These ideals have come to strongest expression in the labor movement and in as far as the labor movement has affected the lawmaking, public opinion and social standards to that extent our institutions and our traditions commence to incorporate the spirit of labor's idealism. To suppress organized labor, to hinder it from working day and night, to apply its principles and its views in our social life, would be to rob the progress of one of its main supports.

Organized labor is part of a world movement that will in modified form control the future. It is warranted in principle, it is justified in achievement, hopeful in outlook, and is a real contribution to the institutional work of civilization. It is all of this and more than this in spite of its mistakes, in spite of its mistaken policies, in spite of demagogues who have misled it, in spite of its impatience, in spite of its lack of historical sense. The historical antecedents of those who oppose organized labor are none too honorable. It would be well for the sincere minded man who fights the labor union to look around it widely and in a spirit of fair mindedness before sitting down to advocate its extermination. If it were trusted more by the powers that be, it would make fewer mistakes and would have less excuse for them. On the whole, it would seem wisest to welcome it in our modern civilization and to co-operate with it in bringing out what is best and noblest in the workingmen and in lifting them into wider participation of the prizes of life.—Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

LOST—One goat. Return to Murphy, Box 42.

## BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY'S AGREEMENT WITH ORGANIZED LABOR.

By an agreement reached at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1910, the industrial dispute between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis came to an end.

The following is a copy of the agreement:

A conference was held at the office of the International Molders' Union of North America, 702-712 Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, 1910, in which the following participated: William H. Cribben and Thomas J. Hogan, representing the Stove Founders' National Defense Association; Joseph F. Valentine and John P. Frey, representing the International Molders' Union of North America; T. H. Daly and Charles R. Atherton, representing the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America; Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefer, representing the Stove Mounters' International Union; George Bechtold, representing the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees; and Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The conference was held for the purpose of considering ways and means for adjusting the dispute between the various organizations of labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., Messrs. Cribben and Hogan being authorized by the new managers of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, for the new manager, declared that he is the supreme authority for the company; that he expects to be in the active management thereof, and as chairman of the board of directors is the highest official of the company; that every one of his associates in the directory and in the management of the company will be loyal to his views; that his position with reference to organized labor is that it is an institution which has come to stay for all time, and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively, and upon a friendly basis, and that these views and this attitude has always been his, and that the feeling and action of every one connected with the Buck's Stove and Range Company will henceforth be in this direction.

The representatives of labor expressed themselves as being in entire accord with these expressions and declarations, and stated that there is no feeling of antagonism to the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and that under its new management a friendly understanding may be reached and an agreement made by which all may co-operate to the mutual advantage of the company and organized labor.

To that end, the following memorandum of agreement was made:

1. Within thirty days the officers of the organization herein named shall meet with the manager of the Buck's Stove and Range Company at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent.

2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours, and conditions of employment shall take effect ninety days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in shops of competitors in the city of St. Louis, Mo., operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.

3. That the labor organizations in interest herein named shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

4. That the Buck's Stove and Range Company, through its representatives, Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, agree that it will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts, which have grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor, and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand, and the Buck's Stove and Range Company on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against an individual or organizations growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor.

5. That a copy of this memorandum and agreement will be published in the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference, and in printed form placed conspicuously in the several labor departments of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. And as far as practical, every publicity be given to the satisfactory agreement reached between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and the American Federation of Labor.

For the Buck's Stove and Range Company and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association: Wm. H. Cribben, Thos. J. Hogan.

For the International Molders' Union of North America: Jos. F. Valentine, John P. Frey.

For the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America: T. M. Daly, Chas. R. Atherton.

For the Stove Mounters' International Union: Frank Grimshaw, J. H. Kaefer.

For the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees: George Bechtold.

For the American Federation of Labor: Samuel Gompers.

This agreement was printed and immediately a copy was sent to each union, organizer, and the labor press of the country.

The officers of the organizations, as provided in the agreement, will shortly meet with the new manager of the Buck's Stove and Range Company at St. Louis and agree upon the wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment. The company will then begin its industrial operations in agreement with organized labor. In view of the history, experience, and declarations of the new management of the company, there exists no doubt that a satisfactory agreement as to these conditions will be reached without difficulty.

The new relations of the company and organized labor were referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for consideration and action and the president of the American Federation of Labor was authorized and instructed to issue the notice printed as a frontispiece in this issue of the American Federatinist.

And thus ends one of the most noted in dustrial disputes in the history of labor.

A resume of the history of the contest with the Buck's Stove and Range Company must of necessity be of interest, and though the matter has in one way and another been published, a brief resume here seems to be essential.

Early in 1906, owing to the refusal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis to continue the nine-hour work-day to the metal polishers in its employ, a strike ensued. Later on account of the company's discrimination against and discharge of employes because of their membership in the union, and because of labor's successful efforts to harmonize and adjust the differences existing, the labor organizations in interest of St. Louis placed the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon their "We Don't Patronize" list. Application was made to the American Federation of Labor at the Minneapolis convention, 1906, to indorse the action of the workers particularly interested and place the name of the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The matter was referred by the convention to the Executive Council for the purpose of investigation and, if possible, adjustment. The Executive Council intrusted the mission to Vice President Valentine to use his best efforts in the direction indicated. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council, Vice President Valentine reported that he had gone to the limit of his opportunities, and

definitely ascertained that any effort on his part or on the part of any one else to confer with Mr. Van Cleave upon the subject would be utterly fruitless, and though some of the then employes of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, who might be affected, were members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, of which Mr. Valentine is president, he could not conscientiously interpose any objection to the attitude of the workers and organizations aggrieved, or to the full indorsement of the application of our fellow workers to place the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Thereupon the Executive Council unanimously voted to approve the application.

On December 18, 1907, Mr. Van Cleave, president of the company, who at the time was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, obtained from Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia, an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Executive Council, both officially and individually, the officers and members of local and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, its agents, friends, sympathizers or council, forbidding them in any way to publish, print, write, or verbally or orally communicate the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was unfair to or had any dispute with organized labor, or that it was "boycotted" by organized labor. The injunction prohibited the publication of the company's name upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, and all were forbidden to state, declare, or say that there existed or had been any dispute or difference of any kind between the company, the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations in any manner whatsoever.

Hearing was had before the temporary injunction was issued by Justice Gould. He declined later to modify it or to explain its terms. On December 18 the court issued the temporary injunction, it becoming effective December 23, when the company filed its bond, approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908, by Justice Clabaugh of the same court.

Upon the authority of the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, an appeal from the injunction was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, our main contention being that the terms of the injunction were in violation of fundamental constitutional rights and guarantees, and that it was, therefore, invalid and void. While this appeal was pending before the court, Mr. Van Cleave petitioned the court which issued the injunction to adjudge Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers guilty of contempt of court, and to require them to

show cause why they should not be punished therefor. We were harassed for months, our counsel and witnesses being required to travel throughout large sections of the country to take testimony. Days upon days were consumed in the examination of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers at Washington. Practically the history of the American Federation of Labor, printed, written, or unpublished, was made part of the testimony.

The court heard argument of counsel on both sides as to whether the defendants, Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers, were guilty of contempt of court. And while the appeal on the original injunction was pending, Justice Wright, on December 23, 1908, adjudged them guilty of contempt of court and imposed sentences of six months, nine months, and one year's imprisonment, respectively, upon "Morrison, Mitchell and Gompers."

This passing comment appears apropos: It is that an unprejudiced, impartial judge might well have deferred a decision in a contempt case involving an alleged violation of an injunction while an appeal upon the validity of the injunction itself was pending and was being considered for decision by a higher court, and further, that the unprecedented sentences imposed were entirely in conflict with the spirit and plain provisions of the Constitution as being cruel and unusual.

The language and manner of Justice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunction, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given, out in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking them whether they had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the matter and manner of the arrangement for the scene and the delivery of the opinion and sentence, indicated the unfitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy a judicial position.

An appeal from the decision and sentences imposed by Justice Wright was then taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In the meantime—that is, on March 11, 1909, nearly four months after Justice Wright rendered his decision and imposed his sentences—the Court of Appeals handed down its decision upon labor's appeal on the original injunction issued by Justice Gould. The Court of Appeals affirmed the injunction, but modified its terms. The Chief Justice dissented, the two other justices giving different opinions in sustaining, but modifying, the injunction.

On Tuesday, November 2, 1909—that is, on election day—the Court of Appeals handed down its decision affirming Justice Wright's decision and sentences of Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers, two associate

justice constituting the majority of the court, Chief Justice Shepard again dissenting and declaring that Justice Wright's decision and sentence should be reversed on the ground that he issued an order entirely beyond the power vested in him, and that therefore the order was void.

Since then counsel petitioned for a writ of certiorari so that the case may be brought before the United States Supreme Court upon appeal. The American Federation of Labor and Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers were unsatisfied with the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the "modified" injunction and the affirmation of the sentences. The then counsel of the Buck's Stove and Range Company were also dissatisfied with the modification of the original injunction. Thereupon both the matter of the injunction and of the sentences were by agreement merged into one appeal to the Supreme Court, hearing and argument upon which was set by the court for October 11, 1910.

We have been asked time and again whether the settlement of the dispute between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company will not change the status of the case before the Supreme Court of the United States. We can answer definitely and absolutely that it does not in any particular, and that the case upon appeal will be heard upon briefs and arguments by the Supreme Court and determined by that tribunal. The counsel for the American Federation of Labor express their absolute confidence that the contention of the American Federation of Labor will be sustained by the the interest of justice and equality before the law, in the interest of human freedom and the perpetuation of our republic it is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

It may not be amiss here to call attention to an important fact. During the hearings in the contempt case we testified that earnest efforts were made by the American Federation of labor's representatives to bring about an honorable adjustment between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor. This was denied and disputed, and in argument before the court denounced as untrue. At that time we were not warranted in giving the names of any one other than that Vice President Joseph Valentine was the authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor to make such an effort. Now that an agreement has been reached, we can say that Mr. Valentine approached Mr. Thos. J. Hogan and Mr. Wm. H. Cribben, the then executive officers of the National Stove Founders' Defense Association, of which the Buck's Stove and Range Company was a member, and Mr. Frederick W. Gardner (the new manager of the company), who even then had a large interest in the company, with the purpose

of having a conference with the late Jas W. Van Cleave, the then president of the company, and that Messrs. Cribben, Hogan and Gardner dissuaded Mr. Valentine from any such effort by reason of the obdurate position Mr. Van Cleave took to in no way confer or to come into agreement with organized labor.

And now, since an industrial agreement has been reached and has been published in the press of the country, many of labor's antagonists have endeavored to belittle the result and its influence. Labor can pursue the even tenor of its way. The new manager of the company, Mr. Frederick W. Gardner, who has always been in entire agreement with organized labor, has dealt with it, his experience covering a long period of years, deems that it is most advantageous in this enlightened industrial era to find points of agreement rather than points of disagree-

ment and contention with organized labor. It is this spirit and thought with which organized labor is in entire accord.

It is the hope and expectation that labor will maintain the best possible relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company under its new management and under its new policy, and that it may result to the mutual advantage of both. Surely its influence upon the workers of our country must be encouraging. That it will have a tendency to have employers generally come into more agreement with organized labor there can be no question. The agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor will have far-reaching influence upon the progress and success in the evolutionary development of the movement of our country and contribute much to the common uplift of all labor, of all our people.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE ON THE LAKES.

The present strike of Seamen on the Great Lakes, involving several thousand sailors, marine firemen, and marine cooks, has been in progress over a year. There are reasons, good, valid reasons, for this strike.

An organization of shipowners (lead by the Pittsburg teamship Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust), known as the Lake Carriers' Association, denies the right of Seamen to remain members of a labor union. Having declared war against all trade unions this Association of shipowners then endeavored to establish an industrial passport system which is intended to place the Seamen absolutely at the mercy of a gang of employment agents, known as "shipping masters."

The Lake Carriers call this passport scheme a "welfare plan." It provides for constant and unrelenting supervision, restraint, and espionage of every individual seaman, whether he is at work or at rest, afloat or ashore, employed or unemployed. Its aim is to establish industrial serfdom on the Great Lakes.

The Lake Carriers' Association is NOT a shipowning corporation. It is composed of shipowners, but does not itself own ships, nor does it employ seamen. Its principle business, as shown by its articles of incorporation, is that of an Employment Agency.

The shipowners who are members of this gigantic employment agency do not want to deal with any organization of Seamen, neither do they want to deal with the individual Seaman. What they are trying to do is to compel all Seamen to live and work, ashore and afloat, always under the supervision and absolute control of overseers who are re-

sponsible to no one (not even to the individual shipowner) except the employment agency known as the Lake Carriers' Association.

This is the scheme against which the Seamen are on strike. They are fighting against industrial serfdom.

The Arbitration Boards of six States—Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois—have tried to bring about arbitration for the purpose of settling the strike.

The Lake Carriers' Association declined to arbitrate.

The National Civic Federation attempted conciliation and arbitration. The Lake Carriers would not agree to either.

The Lake Carriers' Association has refused to meet representatives of the unions. They declined to even meet with the Arbitration Boards of six States and the National Civic Federation.

The Seamen did not go on strike until it became absolutely necessary. They are on strike now to save their manhood. They will not submit to be degraded and enslaved.

The immortal Lincoln once said, "No man is good enough to own any other man." The Seamen believe that. And they will continue the strike in an endeavor to prove that those words of the martyred emancipator are still true.

A. OLANDER,

Chairman Lake District

Chairman

Lake District Grievance Committee,  
International Seamen's Union of America.

The parties who got Murphy's goat are known. Return goat and avoid trouble. Mc and Peter, take notice.

## AN ENEMY OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners and ordered sent to all Locals of the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations:

Denver, Colo., July 22, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, and All Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

WHEREAS, There is and has been no demand on the Homestake Mining Company for an increase in wages or a shortening of hours, or for the changing in any respect in the working conditions of the workers of the Black Hills, South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, The Homestake Mining Company has for about eight months prosecuted one of the most unreasonable lock-outs ever instituted against workmen for their allegiance to and beliefs in the principles and rights of organized labor, and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the said mine is the foundation and part of the Haggan-Hearst millions, in which William Randolph Hearst, the hypocritical poser as the friend of labor, is interested; and,

WHEREAS, The conspiracy of silence of the Hearst papers, through which for many years he and colleagues for political reasons have posed as the friends of organized workmen, is proof positive of the fact that his material interest lies in successfully throttling all power of the Homestake workers to defeat their present plane of living or to improve them in the future; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, Western Federation of Miners, that we demand of all local unions immediate and effective action, to the end that all members of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the United States and Canada be made acquainted with the fact that William Randolph Hearst and his publications, the Boston American and Examiner, the New York Journal, Chicago Examiner and American, the San Francisco Examiner and American, the Los Angeles Examiner and American, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine, deserve the same treatment as every foe of unionism; that he is an enemy of organized labor and can no longer hide behind the mask of pretended friendship; that they also notify all those with whom they have business relations of the attitude of this so-called friend of labor, and that they consider those who are friendly to his publications in the same class as their owner. Be it further

*Resolved*, That the delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, individ-

ually and collectively, pledge themselves each to the other to push this matter in and outside their local with equal or greater force and determination than is the owner and defender of the Homestake Mining Company prosecuting the boycott against the union men of the Black Hills and the right of unionism to exist. Be it further

*Resolved*, That the incoming executive board be and is hereby instructed to bring this resolution to the notice of all national and international organizations of working men with the request that they take immediate notice of the same and take steps to acquaint each and every member of their organization with the facts that while William Randolph Hearst and his papers are posing as the exponents of organized labor, they continue as silent as the grave while the company in which the Hearsts own extensive, if not the controlling, interests have not only denied the right of its employes to belong to a labor organization and work for said company, but has named as a consideration for employment the signing away of the most sacred constitutional rights of the American citizen; that said national and international organization be requested to notify William Randolph Hearst that his attitude in connection with the lockout in the Black Hills of South Dakota places him in the ranks of the most bitter enemies of organized labor, and that we shall continue to be so recognized until the Homestake Mining Company concedes to its employes the constitutional and natural right to organize for the purpose of self-preservation and the abolition of wage slavery.

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Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,

A breath can make them as a breath has made.

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,

When once destroyed can never be supplied.

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In the future please give the "working-man" a little more consideration. Without him this world would be a dreary place, a barren waste, a trackless desert.

He is worth something at least.

Give him his due.

"He is God's Nobleman."—Frank Duffy, in the Carpenter.

## BUILDING TRADES UNIONS,

Dear Sirs and Brothers: A condition of affairs exists in California at the present time in regards to the labor market, that if something is not done to prevent the influx of building trades mechanics to the State, San Francisco, Oakland, San Mateo and Marin counties will be confronted with a situation that will be of great detriment to the union movement. There is at the present time in this district a surplus of building trades mechanics, and the interests that are against organized labor are using every means to flood the labor market.

Advertisements are being inserted in all the papers of the country that men are needed in this vicinity and at large wages. These advertisements are not only being inserted, but items are being inserted in the news columns to the same effect. These advertisements are absolutely untrue. There are at the present time in this district more building trades mechanics and laborers than there is work. Men arriving here only swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The State Building Trades Council, through its affiliated councils, has for the past ten years labored to build up an organization, which is today without equal in the entire country. The employers, understanding this, have endeavored to

use every possible means to disrupt that organization, and to flood the labor market is one of their means to that end.

Your organization can be of great assistance to us in giving this communication as wide a publicity as possible, and you can be also of great assistance to your own members in warning them to stay away from California. We trust that you will post the inclosed circulars in a conspicuous place, and that you read this letter at the next three meetings of your union.

With best wishes for the continued success of your union, we are,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. MAXWELL,  
Secretary of Committee.

Indorsed by—

State Building Trades Council of California.

San Francisco Building Trades Council.  
Alameda County Building Trades Council.

Marin County Building Trades Council.  
San Mateo Building Trades Council.

Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

P. S.—For further information, address F. E. Maxwell, Building Trades Temple, San Francisco, Cal.

## PASS ON THE PRAISE.

"You are a great little wife, and I don't know what I would do without you." And as he spoke he put his arms about her and kissed her, and she forgot all the care in that moment. And forgetting all, she sang as she washed the dishes, she sang on as she made the beds, and the song was heard next door, and a woman there caught the refrain and sang also, and two homes were happier because he had told her that sweet old story—the story of love of a husband for a wife. As she sang, the butcher boy who called for the order heard it and went out whistling on his journey, and the world heard the whistle, and one man hearing it thought "Here is a lad who loves his work, and a lad happy and contented."

And because she sang her heart was mellowed, and as she swept about the back door, the cool air kissed her on each cheek and she thought of a poor old woman she knew, and a little basket went over to that home with a quarter for a crate or two of wood.

So because he kissed her, and praised her, the song came and the influence went out and out.

Pass on the praise.

A word and you will make a rift in the cloud, a smile and you may create a new resolve, a grasp of the hand and you may repossess a soul from hell.

Pass on the praise.

Does you clerk do well?

Pass on the praise.

Tell him that you are pleased, and if he is a good clerk he will appreciate it more than a raise. A good clerk does not work for his salary alone.

Teacher, if the child is good, tell him about it; if he is better tell him again. Thus, you see, good, better, best.

Pass on the praise now. Pass it on in the home. Don't go to the grave and call "mother." Don't plead: "Hear me, mother; you were a good mother, and smoothed away many a rugged path for me."

Those ears can not hear that glad admission. Those eyes can not see the light of earnestness in yours. Those hands may not return the embrace you wish to give.

Why call so late? Pass on the praise today.—Kansas City World.

# EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

## WHAT PROFIT A MAN

Men who think that success comes by trickery and deceit are raising and following false standards.

Success, real, lasting, permanent success, is that which is built on honor, and honor is character.

While it is not surprising—there being so many false teachers—it is indeed a matter of much regret that real character standards are not appreciated for their full worth.

Some men think that they are educated when they possess cunning and craftiness and a superficial knowledge that they pass off as learning. But they forget that knowledge, and real education or character building makes *big men*, not narrow men.

The man who fails to appreciate the value of a real education is a loser, and no matter what kind of success he thinks he gains, he fails to make real progress; and success is progress. The old established principles of right and justice are as sound today as ever, and their application is *all* that is needed to make many men *men*.

A recognition of duty and a doing of it is just as necessary as an oration on rights. Let there be a more general recognition of duties and the occasions for orations on rights will not arise.

What profit a man if he shout much and do little?

## A CLEAN PRESS

The real service a newspaper or magazine renders to the public is in keeping its columns clean.

While the people of the nation are paying millions of money to protect their physical health, the newspapers and magazines are endangering their *moral* health. We can protect ourselves and children against physical danger to health, but we have not as good an opportunity for protection from the newspapers and magazines. And why? Simply because the press deceives many of the grown ups, while the children are without protection.

It's a good thing to have a free press, but there is no justification for an indecent and filthy one.

The press blames the people, for they say unless the people get the *yellow stuff* they won't read at all. We believe there is no ground for the excuse, for while it is true that there are some perverted minds, it is a slander to charge that the general mind is diseased.

Let us have a clean press, and not a press that is a menace to the people.

After all, it is the *moral* health of the people that counts; and a nation that loses its morals—real morals—loses its very life and strength.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Force of character is *the active force* in the making of men.

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Opinions are of value when they are opinions and not reflections.

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Being on the square is knowing a duty and doing it.

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The man who dodges an issue can never have confidence in himself.

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A good deed is its own compensation.

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**WATCH YOUR  
STATE  
LEGISLATURES**

In April, 1907, the ELECTRICAL WORKER called attention to the efforts of the National Contractors' Association to have laws passed in the various States that would give them absolute control of the labor end of the electrical industry.

Under the caption, *Pernicious Legislation*, the bill was called to the attention of the membership. The writer spent quite a little time during the years 1907 and 1908 fighting this bill. We found it pending in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Georgia, and in all those instances succeeded in having it killed, either in committee or on the floor.

On its last appearance in the Illinois State Senate it never got away from the speaker's table.

The bill was almost identical in all those cases, in fact, was drawn up by the National Contractors' Association. We received some censure for spending so much time in fighting this bill, and, in fact, we found a number of the locals throughout the country supporting the bill, they being led by the contractors to believe that it would be a good thing for the journeymen, as the legitimate contractors would get all of the work and could get price enough to pay the journeymen increased wages. They were very careful to hide the real nature of the bill from the men and carefully concealed the fact that it was for the purpose of preventing any journeyman from going into the business or doing electrical work in any form without the approval and consent of the contractors, who at all times figured on having a majority of the Board of Examiners that would pass on their eligibility to engage in the business of a master electrician, as they would issue all licenses, and they further fixed it so that in case of strike or lockout any man who did wiring (other than a duly licensed contractor) would be subject to a fine of from \$25.00 to \$500.00, or ninety days imprisonment, or both.

They were willing to promise the men anything to get them to support the bill, but just how much their promises amounted to is shown in the instance of the men in Memphis, Tenn.

The boys there took the promises at face value and supported the bill. The following letter, in response to an inquiry, is a fair example of the workings of this bill:

June 22, 1910.

Mr. R. R. Kelly,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—Your letter inquiring about State Law at hand, and in reply will say: In Memphis, before this law went into effect, it was almost impossible to make a living at the electrical business as there were so many curbstome and negro contractors, so we thought if it would relieve that situation any and make prices any better that we in turn could close the town up and raise our wages, but to our utmost surprise, when we asked for a raise the "Masters" got together and decided that we couldn't work unless we work for a "Master," and they refused to even consider us in any way, so we went out and were immediately served with papers asking for injunctions, and it is impossible for us to get inspection on any of our work unless we have a license. We have been all the time since April trying to get the State Law in the criminal courts so as to get a decision in this term of Supreme Court, but the grand jury has on numerous occasions refused to indict men for working without license, so you can see when this law was passed we were in favor of it, and inclosed you will find clipping from June 22, 1910, paper, and it will show you what action we were forced to take, but we will land it if we never do anything else. I would advise you to at all times oppose laws of this kind.

Yours fraternally,

C. D. PIERCE,  
Business Agent, L. U. 424.

The following clipping from a Memphis paper of June 22, 1910, shows the desperate methods they are forced to employ in order to obtain relief from the condition that they were decoyed into helping the contractors bring about:

#### MANDAMUS FOR ELECTRICAL BOARD.

— — — —  
WOULD DISSOLVE EXAMINERS.

— — — —  
Act Establishing Board Said to be Unconstitutional.

— — — —  
Demand Made for Production of All Reports and Rules—Allen Claims He Was Denied License, But Was Given Job in Face.

— — — —  
A bill filed by Thomas Allen and H. H. Greene, electrical workers, against the board of electrical examiners yesterday evening is the most forceful chunk of judicial literature that has been contributed to the pyrotechnical litigation between these parties. This bill accuses the electrical board of a great variety of misconduct, asks to have the board dissolved as existing under unconstitutional legislation, and asks an order to compel the board to issue licenses in given cases and to have work done by one of the complainants examined and passed upon by the city electrical inspector.

Chancellor F. H. Heiskell has set 2 o'clock this afternoon for the hearing of application for mandamus.

The defendants named in the bill are F. W. Lytle, R. A. Street and A. J. Hild, constituting the board of examiners; Thomas Dies, commissioner of public utilities of the city, and James Mahan, inspector of electrical work for the city. The bill was filed by Collier & Collier and Ralph Davis.

The bill says that complainant Allen is a qualified electrical worker, with a license running to the end of this year. He says he recently applied for a permit to do some work, but was referred to Lytle, the secretary of the board of electrical examiners, who said his bond had expired by limitation, and refused to recognize him as qualified to get the permit, though he tendered another bond. He says that while he was urging his right to have such permit the defendant Lytle attacked him, striking him in the face and drawing blood.

#### CONSPIRACY IS CHARGED

It is charged that the board of electrical examiners has conspired against him and others to prevent them from pursuing their means of livelihood, and there is a recital of the connection between the board of electrical examiners and the electrical exchange, which it is said undertakes to control the electrical work of the city; and it is charged that the board is partisan in execution of its duties. It is alleged that the board has adopted rules that are unjust, that these rules are given the force of statutory enactment, that they are unknown to the public. It is charged that the board sits merely for the purpose of drawing per diem for its members; also that the board extorts money from those who apply for license. It is charged that the act of the legislature constituting the board is discriminative, oppressive, is in the nature of class legislation. Complainant Greene alleges that the city inspector has refused to inspect work done by him.

The bill asks that the act be declared unconstitutional, that the board be vacated, that the members of the board be required to turn their records into court, as well as all money in their hands, that Secretary Lytle be relieved of his official duties pending this suit, that a mandatory injunction issue to compel the board to issue a permit to Allen, and that the city inspector be required to inspect work done by Greene.

Chancellor Heiskell issued a fiat of alternative mandamus returnable this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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We wish all of our locals, and especially wiremen, to keep a close watch on all legislation in any way affecting the electrical trade. *Watch the State Legislatures carefully*, as more attempts will be made to pass this union destroying law in the various other States, and surely in this case vigilance is the price of liberty.

Even though it may cost the locals something to defeat such laws, it is clearly shown that it is immeasurably cheaper than trying to repeal the law, once it is passed.

It is true that the law *is* and *should be held unconstitutional*. But it would take the better part of two years and large amounts of money to get it into the Supreme Courts and get a decision to that effect. In two years' time it would have accomplished its damnable purpose. Your union would be destroyed and the earnest work of years gone for naught.

*Remember* that with such a law passed the contractors who will by hook or crook control the State Board of Examiners will be able to say to you, "We are the only licensed *Masters*. You cannot become a master, because we don't want you to be one. You're too good a workman for us to lose, or you're an *agitator*, and if you were a master you would side with those *ignorant union fellows*, sign their scale when presented and make things bad for us.

"We, the masters, control that board, and now you, Mr. Union Man, be a good little boy or we will not let you work for us, and the law says you must not work for anyone else, not even for yourself, and if we catch you doing any work for anyone other than *we masters*, we will have you fined, or put in jail, or maybe (if you've been an agitator) both.

"Yea, verily, since our law is passed *we are the masters*."

Some of the contractors have told the members, "You or any other competent electrician can get a license," but you will find, as did some of the boys in Memphis, that you can get a license *if* you are considered proper timber by the Contractors' Association.

The operation of getting a license would be something like this:

John Smith, of say, Jackson, Tenn., applies to the State Board of Examiners of Tennessee, sitting at Nashville, Tenn.

After a number of questions are asked, the Board states:

All right, Mr. Smith, the Board will reach your case day after tomorrow. In the meantime the contractors wire their man at Jackson, "How is John Smith with you?"

If John has always been a good boy and for the contractors, the answer would be O. K., and John gets his license. But if John has been an active union man and always tried to better his own and his fellowmen's condition as journeymen, the answer will be N. G., and then, even though John might give Edison pointers in the business and give Tesla, Faraday, Ohm and Ampere cards and spades and beat them with his eyes shut, John Smith fails to pass the exam., gets no license and its a fine or jail for John if he works at the business and not for a *licensed* contractor.

This is one of the most vicious measures ever proposed, and the membership must watch for the same thing in all States if they would avoid being placed in the same position as the boys in Memphis.

If this innocent looking bill to *create a self-supporting State Board of Examiners to determine who shall engage in the business of master electrician in the State of* ..... bobs up, look over and then use all your energies to see that it is duly, legally and properly *killed*.

The bill says, if the Board shall find, upon due examination, that the applicant is of *good moral character* and has a reasonable knowledge of electricity and the natural laws appertaining thereto and of the use and functions of electric wires, appliances and devices for electric light, heat and power purposes and is *possessed of skill and knowledge in all matters* pertaining to the business of a Master Electrician, the said Board, upon payment of fee (\$25.00) and upon giving the bond hereinafter provided for, (\$500.00 to \$5,000.00), shall issue the license.

By this the Board is authorized to refuse the license, even though the applicant may be a Volta, Morse, Ampere, Edison and Galvani rolled into one. If the Board decides he is not of *good moral character* or that he does not know *all of the things that appertain to electricity* (and who, if any, does know all of the laws, natural or otherwise, that appertain to electricity?) *he gets no license.*

Brothers, watch this bill. It will certainly come up again in a good many of the States. As the scope of the National Contractors' Association is nation wide, and if you want to preserve your union, your wages, your working conditions, yes, your very liberty to follow your chosen calling, spare no effort to see that this iniquitous slavemaking and altogether damnable law is not saddled upon you and the other electrical workers of your State.

VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

J. P. NOONAN,  
International Vice-President.

Some letters have been received at the General Office asking what disposition will be made of the funds created by the semi-annual assessment (of 50c). This assessment was created by the convention for the purpose of establishing a death benefit fund that would meet the requirements of the increased death benefit for members two (2) years or more in good standing, and it is placed in the death benefit fund and cannot be used for any other purpose. The delegates at the tenth convention figured that this assessment of \$1.00 per year would make a fund that would meet all demands. This is simply figuring that eight and one-third (8 1-3) cents per month per member would be well invested, as it would secure from fifty (\$50.00) dollars up to two hundred (\$200.00) dollars additional insurance for the membership, according to the length of time in good standing. They figured that it would also be an added incentive to the members to keep their cards paid to date so as to protect their insurance.

We hope some time in the near future to see the Brotherhood paying from \$500.00 to \$1000.00 death benefit. But the membership must first have a trial at the smaller increase.

But the answer to the question in the minds of a great many members is, the semi-annual assessment goes to form a death benefit fund and can be used for no other purpose, and the payment of same insures the payment of the new scale of death benefits.

Murphy's supplement has for its frontispiece a goat. We would like to be informed whether this represents his butting-in proclivities. But more likely it is a lost animal advertisement. We have known for some time that somebody had "got his goat," but didn't expect him to advertise the fact so widely.

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It has come to our attention that the leaders of the Secession movement are circulating letters to the effect that the General Office is unable or unwilling to pay legal death claims.

This is another of the many canards that they have circulated in order to try and keep their rather slippery footing.

The facts are, the hirelings of the Secessionists in Local No. 9, forgetting their obligation and the welfare of their members, held up the per capita of Local No. 9, putting every member in arrears and forfeiting all the rights of the members, and has continuously kept that local on the verge of being in arrears for the past year.

This, in order to create dissension in Local No. 9, and if possible swing the local over to the other side, they have resorted to every expedient to create dissatisfaction in the ranks and hoped that the refusal of a death claim would anger the members enough to make them affiliate themselves with the unrecognized dual organization.

At no time could the holding of per capita be attributed to lack of funds, as the treasury was in a flourishing condition all during this period.

The Constitution requires the F. S. of a Local Union to pay per capita for current month and for all the months for which the members have paid dues. And Local Unions should see that this law is carried out to the letter, as it must be if the standing of the members is to be protected. Keeping the local two months in arrears is bound to place at least some of the members in arrears. For instance, if a member paid for June, July and August early in August, and the Financial Secretary kept the Local Union two months in arrears and had paid the per capita tax in July, that member who should be protected in his rights to benefits would not have his per capita tax reach the International Office until some time in September, and of course would be in arrears on the General Office books, and not only not entitled to death benefit in case of accident, but also forfeiting the Traveling Card privileges that he is really entitled to under the laws governing the Brotherhood.

Members should demand to know how their per capita tax is paid, and when. When they pay dues they should see to it that their record is kept good in the General Office in order to protect their standing and receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

The Chicago cases were examples of a Local Union not seeing that the law is lived up to by those they elect to act for them.

Article 27, Section 5, plainly states that the Financial Secretary shall make written report on triplicate receipt form as supplied by the I. O., giving

one to the member paying dues, sending one to I. S., the other to be kept for Local Union record, and it shall be the duty of the F. S. to mail to the I. S. per capita report on or before the 10th day of the current month, etc.

The language of the law is plain and there is no excuse for it being misunderstood.

It is true that it is a great hardship on a member to lose his standing, especially if he wishes to transfer his membership, and an immense hardship on his family in case he loses his death benefit and is called hence by accident or otherwise, before the time limit has expired, and for this reason the members of all Local Unions should keep themselves posted on their standing and see that their per capita tax is forwarded on time as per the Constitution.

JAS P. NOONAN.

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If the self-styled sharks had saved the balance of the \$13,500 secured by fraud from one of the banks (they only paid \$5,029, or 40 per cent, on the expenses of their St. Louis convention) they would be spared the humiliation of having to ask their agents to have their locals vote to *put the convention due in September, 1910, back for a year*. Ask the boys in St. Louis about it.

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Surely it can't be lack of funds that causes Reid, Murphy & Co. to try and have their convention put back for a year. Surely with the 80 to 90 per cent of the Brotherhood that they claim is following them, they should have plenty of funds. But perhaps they are waiting for the other ten per cent to come over. *Toot, toot*, Murphy.

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It seems that the favorite pastime of the Secession leaders has been to sling mud at every trade unionist who had anything to do with the Electrical Workers' case and did not swallow their line of bunk without winking.

The abuse they saw fit to heap upon men whose records in the labor movement and reputations for veracity are vastly superior to their own mark them as the lowest brand of character assassins.

M. Grant Hamilton, a man whose years in labor's service and unblemished record entitles him to the respect of all trade unionists, was designated by them as lower than a clothes line thief. No epithet was too vile for their tongues or pens where he was concerned.

Frank Duffy, for years under the searchlight of publicity as General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one of the biggest organizations extant, they designate as a traitor to unionism, and would have the membership believe he was open for anything from bribery to manslaughter.

M. O. Sullivan, General President of the Sheet Metal Workers, also comes in for a share of their billingsgate because he is a member of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Secretary-Treasurer W. J. Spencer, of Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., is called a conniving henchman.

And last, but not least, the entire Executive Board of the A. F. of L. is a joke, and cannot or will not give justice to anyone.

None of the officials that compose the Executive Council, A. F. of L., are trade unionists, but a lot of schemers and tricksters. And all because they would not agree with the schemers of our contemporaries, the wreckers.

Every one of those men are of long and solid standing in the labor movement who have time and again proven their worth to their various organizations—not one of them but whose record would put to shame that of his detractors.

But a man is known as well by the enemies he makes as by the friends he keeps. We congratulate those tried and true unionists on having gained a valuable addition to their collection of enemies.

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**SERIOUSLY INJURED**—One Mongrel bred Secession Goat, probably fatally injured butting against the stone wall of legitimate Organized Labor.

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Reid makes capital out of the circumstance that one of our locals went astray in Evansville, Ind., and had their charter revoked for doing so.

Let him also tell how J. W. Murphy wired Sullivan for men to break our strike in Gary, Ind., and Sullivan in turn wired and wrote No. 1 of St. Louis to send twenty men on the job. But the St. Louis men refused to scab, even at the solicitation of their so-called leader, and *voted to send their officers a letter of reprimand* instead for asking them to scab.

Local No. 481, of Indianapolis, Ind., was also asked by these men to furnish strike breakers, and like the St. Louis boys, promptly refused, as all knew that the strike was on.

Proof of this was minute books of Nos. 1 and 481.

If the former local in Evansville, Ind., did wrong it was without the connivance of any International Officer, and they were promptly punished by the revocation of their Charter. In the Gary case, how different. Locals asked to furnish scabs by so-called general officers is a spectacle calculated to nauseate the most hardened.

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In a recent supplement to their so-called Worker, Murphy publishes a letter from *his* lawyer in which he (the lawyer) states, *McNulty's side may win the suit on some legal technicality*. It seems a rather late day for such an admission from them. If they knew this all the time why did he not say so long ago? But perhaps he did, and his clients (Reid, Murphy & Co.) knew that they had no grounds for their suit, but held it on as a means of further quibbling with the committee and as a hindrance to the Brotherhood in the discharge of its business.

In the light of current events we rather incline to the latter theory. They or their lawyers stated to the committee that it was impossible for them to dismiss the suits. Reid stated time and again that it would be an enormous work to get the consent of all the joiners in order to dismiss the suits, and that sort of quibbling and horse play went on for six months, but as soon as the suits were forced to the very door of the courtroom the attorneys for Gieb, Reid & Co. rushed in with an order of dismissal, asking the Court for *permission to dismiss*, and that it not be made a matter of court journal entry.

This proceeding was grossly irregular and the Court would not grant it. It seems that suddenly they found it unnecessary to have all their joiners come in with them in order to dismiss? Does it look like good faith when they ask that no journal entry be made of the dismissal? Is one to presume that after all the conflicting statements made by Reid and his colleagues at Denver, 1908, they would *dismiss the suits immediately* after that they *would not dismiss* at Toronto convention, 1909, they would again *dismiss immediately*. Later, on Dec. 7, 1909, *they added three more parties to the suits*.

At A. F. of L. committee meeting, Dec. 10th, again they *would dismiss* the suits. Committee adjourned and they *would not dismiss*. At committee meeting March 10, 1910, they *could not dismiss*, if you please.

But in May they *could and would dismiss the suits* in a manner that suited them.

Is it any wonder that the Executive Council, A. F. of L., at their June meeting stated that owing to the fact that this suit, if dismissed, could be reinstated by any member that *good faith in this or any similar proceedings was in doubt?* Can good faith be expected from anyone who makes his every declaration fit his immediate needs, and who has no compunction whatever about changing any or all of his former statements as the conditions may seem to require?

Now the Secession leaders are crying, "We don't need the Courts." It seems it all depends on whether the Court can be further used to bring about chaos in the organization or not. If we don't need the Courts, why did they have Gieb invoke their aid in 1908, charging that the funds *might be misused*, and why did Sullivan, as a defendant, go in and plead guilty to the charge as the man in charge of the funds?

Why did they not dispense with further Court action when they agreed to do so in 1908?

The Court was a fine institution as long as it served them as a means of delay and they could use it to further complicate the situation.

But now the position has changed. It has reached a point where the Court must say who is right and who is wrong.

The time has come when the Court will serve to clear the situation by rendering a decision that can not be perverted or ignored, a decision ren-

dered from facts and figures, a finding that will show the membership who has tried to disrupt the organization.

Our contemporaries know this, and from the bottom of their pusilanimous hearts comes the cry: "Take it away from the Courts. We don't want a decision rendered."

Despite the fact that Reid made his brags in Cleveland that the suits would never be tried, there will be a trial of them, and at as early a date as possible.

We expect them to exhaust every means of delay, as they have in the past, but the accounting must come. It is the only method by which we can assure the membership a permanent peace and security from further litigation.

Depend upon it, when a lawyer states that *the other fellow may win*, he knows he has a *hopeless case*

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We wonder why it is that some of the most prominent locals allied with the Secession forces passed August 1st without having elected delegates to their convention in September. Can it be that they had entirely forgotten the date?

If so, why were they not reminded of it by their disturber in chief? Formerly the call was sent out in June and some of the delegates were elected at the semi-annual election the last meeting in June.

This time there seems to be some slip or perhaps the Bojums thought it was unnecessary, since they now are the heads of it, and of course their followers couldn't possibly elect anyone else if they held a dozen conventions.

And as for *laws*, pooh, pooh, on the making of laws. Was not the Secession organization formed by the breaking of such laws as were then in force?

The only law that amounted to anything, made at St. Louis, was the one raising the salary of the Treasurer from two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per year to sixteen hundred dollars (\$1600.00) per year. And has not the redoubtable Treasurer spread at least fourteen hundred dollars worth of Billingsgate every year?

So what's the use of holding a convention, going to all that expense, when the money will be scarce, anyway, if the bank insists on the return of the \$13,500 secured by fraudulent representation in order to pay \$5,029 on former convention expenses (40 per cent of 1908 convention expense)?

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**GONE**—One Goat that butted too far. Return to Box 42 and receive reward.

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Two hirelings of the Secession leaders will be tried shortly in New York City for criminally libeling International President McNulty. They (Ed. Kelley and Chas. Eschwei) have been indicted by the Grand Jury and will no doubt tell how they were furnished with funds by Reid & Co. in order to spread their lies around the country.

In an article in his so-called WORKER, Scab-furnisher Sullivan gobbles a letter from Noonan to Secretary Howden at Fernie, B. C. This cowardly scandal monger does not dare quote the letter in full or even in part. As he knows it was a plain statement of facts in answer to a request for information.

If the statement was made that they were there to lobby for the defeat of President Gompers, it was only the truth in that statement hat hur them.

They cerainly were in the interests of some of the friends—parasites on the labor body—who wish to use the labor movement as a stepping stone to political preferment.

This thing can produce no such letters from me as he wrote to Local No. 1 of St. Louis, Mo., asking them to furnish twenty scabs to break our strike in Gary, Ind.

We are glad to state that the local men, better unionists than their leaders, (?) refused the request and voted to send a letter of reprimand to their officers for asking them to furnish scabs. Local No. 481, of Indianapolis, also refused their plea to the local to furnish strike breakers for the same job.

Another sample of Sullivan's letters is the one sent out at the time of the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. that was such a pack of damnable lies that the convention took it up and Mr. Reid and his associates tther forced to swallow it whole, and to repudiate the writer of it. See page No. 425 and 326 of proceedings of Toronto convention, A. F. of L., and read how Mr. Reid proceeded to outdo a boa-constrictor at the swallowing stunt, and then this professor of the school for scandal has the gall to talk about letters. A dog will bite, but such as he never get out of the puppy stage, never attaining the dignity of a dog, and can only bark and most of the time at their own tail or the moon.

J. P. NOONAN.

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If half what Sullivan, Reid & Co. said of President McNulty was true he would have been in jail long ago. If they had acted squarely and told the truth the boot should be on the other leg.

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In their last issue of the Scandalizer, the union wreckers had a long article on how Chicago will break the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. No doubt in this *the wish is father to the thought*, and one that will never be realized. In a long garbled statement, they try to tel the members that Business Agent Raven was on trial on graft charges. If the cub editor of the Scandalizer ever wakes up he will find that B. A. Raven was never tried for graft and will not be on trial on appeal or otherwise.

Just another sample of their dirty, contemptible lying methods by which they hope to deceive some of the honest trade unionists. Business Agent Raven is to be congratulated on this addition to his collection of enemies. It is true that a man is known by the enemies he makes.

## SCABS ARE SCABS

The leaders (?) of the secession movement pull a strike on the McKinley System, in and about Springfield, Ill., but keep their members at work on the same system and for the same people at Granite City and Edwardsville, Ill., a little more than 50 miles away. They beg support from central bodies at Carlinville and Staunton, and keep their men working for for struck company twenty miles farther south.

*Scabs are scabs.*

### APPROVED BY (GRIPE-NUTS) POST

The leaders of the Secession Movement can at last show they have some substantial backing.

*Post*, of Post-em, gripe-creek Battle-nuts and peanut-shell fame, comes out approving them. We wonder who posted *Post*?

In a quarter page paid advertisement in the Philadelphia North American of July 19, 1910, he of the gripe nuts fame lauds the efforts of the Reid bunch under Ed. Kelley to break up the conditions gained by our local in New York City.

He refers to them as members of an electrical union, not members of the trust, and lauds them as free and independent men. Just the same as he has always considered all other *scabs*. He (Postemnuts) cites where work on a large building was stopped because of the employment of those free and independent union men (?) who were organized for the express purpose "so dear to the heart of men of the calibre of *Postum*" of breaking up the labor unions in existence.

Appropos of this, local of seceders was organized by Reid's agent, Ed. Kelly, the man who betrayed old No. 3 while acting for them as business agent, and who issued the pamphlets stating that trade agreements were conspiracies, in fact, advocating the open shop, and who admitted being an employee of the Employers' Association.

The man who, at Reid's behest, sent out all the scandalous literature concerning International President McNulty and is now under indictment for criminal libel for doing so, this is the brand of man the Secessionist leaders get to represent them and do their dirty work for them.

It has been shown that they used men who were traitors to the labor movement in their efforts to attain their ends. But we did not think they had gone far enough to receive the approval and patronage of the Prince of Union Haters, C. W. Post.

Look in your public library for a Philadelphia North American of July 19, 1910, and verify the statement made here.

We are not greatly surprised, however, as we know that *birds of a feather flock together*.

## ILLINOIS EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY COMMISSION HAS TENTATIVE PLAN.

The Employers' Liability Commission of Illinois was authorized by the forty-sixth session of the legislature, subsequently appointed by the Governor, and duly organized March 24, 1910, to "investigate the problem of industrial accidents," and to report a 'draft of such bill or bills as may be deemed appropriate,' for accomplishing "the most equitable and effectual method of providing for compensation for losses suffered as aforesaid." In this work the commission has for its aim the conservation of human life, and the happiness and opportunity provided by a greater sense of industrial security. The commission has been and still is actively engaged in securing and considering the industrial statistics of this and other states.

The following tentative plan is submitted to the public, and further suggestions are invited. For this purpose public meetings were held in East St. Louis, Springfield, Rock Island, Peoria and Chicago during the month of August.

Following are the members of the commission: E. T. Bent, Chicago; M. J. Boyle, Chicago; Patrick Carr, Ladd; R. E. Conway, East St. Louis; John Flora, Chicago; George Golden, Chicago; Daniel J. Gorman, Peoria; P. A. Peterson, Rockford; Charles Piez, Chicago; Ira G. Rawn, Chicago; Mason B. Starring, Chicago; Edwin R. Wright, Chicago.

### THE PLAN.

(1) To provide compensation for losses by reason of industrial accidents, resulting in death or incapacity to employes, regardless of any question of negligence or fault, except in cases of serious or willful misconduct of the employe.

(2) To make the law compulsory in form, but elective in fact, providing in the first instance that the employer shall pay the compensation, according to the scale set forth in the act, but reserving to both employer and employe their common law remedies, including trial by jury, providing, however, as to the employer that if he refuses to pay the compensation according to the scale provided, and forces the employe to his action at the common law, he shall not escape liability by reason of either (1) the fellow servant rule (2) the assumption of the risk, or (3) the contributory negligence of the employe, unless his negligence be greater than that of the employer, in which event the damages shall be apportioned according to the relative degree of negligence, and the burden of proof shall be upon the employer; and providing as to the employe that he shall be presumed to have accepted the compensation law,

and any acceptance by him of compensation under the proposed law, except necessary medical and surgical attention, shall bar the right of action at common law, and the beginning of any action at law shall bar his right to compensation under the proposed law, except in the case of willful negligence of the employer or his failure to comply with statutory or municipal safety regulations; these two limitations upon the rights of the respective parties being imposed for the purpose of inducing them both to accept the compensation law, and to refrain from using the present unsatisfactory methods of settling claims for personal injury.

(3) To provide a scale of compensation as follows:

(a) Death: Where there are dependents, three years' wages, but not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000. Where there are no dependents, a sum not to exceed \$200.

(b) Permanent disability: A pension on the basis of 50 per cent of the earnings of the employe, to be paid as long as the disability lasts, or until the compensation or pension paid equals the amount of four years' wages, such pension to commence after two weeks' disability. Where the disability is permanent, but only partial, the percentage of compensation or pension to be reduced in proportion to the reduction in earning capacity.

(c) Temporary disability: When such disability is determined to have existed in a bona fide form for two weeks or more, then compensation to be awarded from the day the employe left work, on the basis of 50 per cent of the earnings, to be paid as long as the disability lasts; all cases of disability to be determined by physician of employer, or, by consultation, if employe desires, of the employers' physician with one to be engaged by the employe, and if these two cannot agree upon the nature and probable duration of the injury, then a third, to be called in; the decision of the physicians to be used as a basis for computing the compensation due, such examinations to be made at subsequent times, for the purpose of reconsidering the question, if circumstances seem to require it.

(d) Minors in case of permanent disability, to be paid compensation as above, on basis of 50 per cent of the earnings of adults, in the same line of employment; in case of temporary disability, when they have dependents, to be paid compensation as long as it lasts as above, on basis of 50 per cent of the earnings of adults in the same line of employment, provided that the compensation paid shall

not exceed the full weekly pay; when they have no dependents, on basis of 50 per cent of their own earnings. ¶

(4) Disputes arising under the compensation law to be settled by agreement of the parties, or arbitration, and confirmed by a court of proper jurisdiction.

(5) Claims of employes, under the law, shall be preferred, same as wage claims are now preferred under the law, and shall take precedence of other wage claims of other employes not injured.

(6) Reasonable notice of claims shall be given to employer, but failure to comply strictly with statute, in regard to details, not to be fatal to the right to compensation unless the employer can

show that he has been unduly prejudiced by such failure.

(7) Report to be made by employer, of all cases of injury for which compensation has been or is being paid, to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(8) The compensation to be paid in installments, conforming to the manner of payment of wages while the employe was at work, except the employe or person entitled to benefits may petition County or Probate Court for leave to have it paid in a lump sum, and if proper showing is made, court may order amount of compensation due, paid in lump sum.

(9) The proposed law to apply to all employers of labor, who have more than five persons employed at one time.

## THE BORN LEADER.

The man who aspires to leadership must be an organizer. He must not only read men like an open book, but judge accurately what to do with them; how to weight, measure and place them.

It seems as natural and as easy for some people to lead, to command and to control others as to breathe. There is something in their very personalities that dominates others. They are born leaders. They do not need to exercise will power. They conquer by the very force of their presence—their character—as Hercules conquered those who looked upon his gigantic, powerful figure. No matter what situation they are in, they dominate.

Put a lot of strange cattle together and they will very quickly decide which is to lead the herd. They will lock horns for a while and test their strength, but when the leader has once asserted himself, by common consent of the rest, who do not question it after the first test, he is master.

On every board of directors or trustees, in every organization of men, there is always one who easily overtops the others; there is always one man who by tacit consent of all the rest is recognized as spokesman, as leader. ¶

The leader is always characterized by positive qualities. He rules by his vigorous affirmatives. There is nothing negative or minus about him. The positive man, the natural leader, is always assertive, while the negative man shrinks, effaces himself, waits for some one else to take the initiative. A natural leader does not need to urge those under him. They will follow wherever he goes.

A good chess player must be able to see a dozen moves ahead. He must keep constantly in mind the unexpected, so that he may meet every move of his opponent.

Looking ahead is characteristic of the leader. It is the man who can see far into the future that is wanted everywhere. The man who can provide for the unex-

pected, for the emergency, is the safe man.

On the other hand, there is such a thing as knowing so much and seeing so much that it makes one timid about undertaking the lead.

Some one says: "It is generally the man who does not know any better who does the things that cannot be done. You see, the blamed fool does not know that it cannot be done, so he goes ahead and does it."

Scholarships often kill initiative. Scholars are proverbially timid when it comes to great undertakings. The man who knows little outside of the particular thing he undertakes frequently has courage because he does not see the risks, the possible dangers of failure, of disaster, as clearly as a more intelligent, better educated man sees them. His range of vision is narrow; he just sees the step he is taking, and so he plunges in with all his energy and enthusiasm.

Everywhere there are men who murder the English language every time they open their mouths; men who know almost nothing of books or schools, who are doing things that the college bred man shrinks from attempting.

Whether the leader be educated or uneducated, he is always able to draw the line between theoretical knowledge and practical ability. He knows that ability that cannot be practically applied is useless so far as his work is concerned.

There were many men under Gen. Grant who were better educated, more cultivated, more widely read than he, but who could not transmute their knowledge into power. On the other hand, what Grant knew, he could turn to practical use.

You cannot be a general and a private at the same time. You must either lead or follow; you must either make the program or help carry it out. You cannot do both if you expect to do anything big.

The success of the great general depends largely upon his ability to sur-

round himself with a staff of officers who can carry out his orders, execute his plans. Grant had many officers who could work harder than he, but he could outgeneral them all. ¶

A leader must be a man of prompt decision. If he vacillates, if he never quite knows how to take the next step without consulting some one else, his followers, his employees, will soon lose respect for him.

"You cannot do the biggest things in this world unless you can handle men, and you cannot handle men if you are not in sympathy with them."

There is no system, there are no rules of business by which a man can force people to be loyal to him and enthusiastic for his welfare. There must be qualities in himself which will call out their voluntary confidence and respect. They must see that he is businesslike, that he has executive ability, that he has the qualities of leadership. Then they will follow with zeal and loyalty.

If you are a leader, an employer in any line, it is idle to expect that you can call out of your employes qualities which are vastly superior to those you possess yourself. The very idea of leadership is superiority, force of character, executive push, the ability to plan and put an undertaking through to a finish.

If you are afraid of making enemies, do not try to lead, for the moment you step out of the crowd and show originality, individuality, you will be criticised, condemned, caricatured. It is human

nature to throw stones at the head lifted above the crowd.

No great leader ever yet escaped the jealousy and envy of those who could not keep up with him or do what he did.

A leader must be positive, aggressive. He must have an iron will, an inflexible purpose and boldness bordering on audacity; he must be able to defy criticism without being insensible or indifferent to it. ¶

Some of our great leaders have been extremely sensitive in this respect. Criticism was very painful to them, yet they had the qualities of leadership which urged them on in spite of the pain caused by harsh and unjust criticisms. Many worthy young men have retired from the race for leadership because of the sting inflicted by the malice and envy of their fellows. They did not think the honey worth the sting.

Large leadership today calls for great breadth of view, for the same qualities which made the leader in the past, but much enlarged and developed to meet the needs of our time. The vast combinations, the enormous interests involved in our large concerns today require colossal leadership.

"Organization is the one overpowering necessity of the times. It comes logically of the vast interests put into one business through incorporated capital." There never was such a demand for leaders, men who can do things, as there is today.—Success.

## LABOR ORGANIZATION AND LABOR POLITICS.

BY JOHN R. COMMONS,

Of the University of Wisconsin.

England is considered the home of trade unionism, but the distinction belongs to Philadelphia. Modern trade unionism as an industrial and political force began with the coming together of previously existing societies from the several trades to form a central body on the representative principle. Working by themselves, these isolated societies could accomplish but little in the face of hostile governments and employers. Consequently, they inclined to secrecy or to cloak their movements under the garb of friendly benefits. But when they formed a representative body, they came out in the open, they encouraged each other in the spirit of aggressiveness, they greatly increased their membership, they organized the workmen in trades previously unorganized. This was the real beginning, not only of trade unions, but even of the term "trades' union." For the term indicated originally not a union in a trade, but a union of trade "societies." The latter was the usual name of

the isolated organizations. The general public, however, which first came to know them and to take alarm when these societies joined themselves in a union of trades, transferred the name of the representative body to the primary body. So that at the present time what was originally a trades' union has sought other names, such as Central Labor Union, Trades Council, Trades Assembly, or Federation of Labor.

The first trades' union in England was that of Manchester, organized in 1829, although there seems to have been an attempt to organize one in 1824. But the first one in America was the "Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations," organized in Philadelphia in 1827, two years earlier. The name came from Manchester, but the thing from Philadelphia. Neither union lasted long. The Manchester union lived two years, and the Philadelphia union one year. But the Manchester union died, and the Philadelphia union metamorphosed into politics. Here, again, Philadelphia

was the pioneer, for it called into being the first labor party. Not only this, but through the Mechanics' Union Philadelphia started probably the first wage earners' paper ever published—the Mechanics' Free Press—antedating, in January, 1828, the first similar journal in England by two years. A three years' file of the paper is preserved in perfect condition by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The political movement, begun in Philadelphia, was taken up by New York, Albany and Troy in 1829, by Boston in 1830 and by other places in the same year. It disappeared altogether in 1831, after the old political parties had borrowed its planks and captured its leaders.

But the trades' union was again inaugurated two years later, in 1833, this time with a resolution learned from experience to "keep out of politics." New York now took the lead, and organized the "General Trades' Union," bringing the name from England. Baltimore and Philadelphia quickly followed, and in the next four years there were trades' unions in a dozen cities from Boston to Washington, and even as far west as Louisville. In New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia these trades' unions were remarkably aggressive and successful and certainly in Philadelphia in 1835 and 1836 there was a larger proportion of the population enrolled as members of labor organizations than there has been at any time in the seventy years that have followed.

In 1834 these local unions formed a national association, which they called "The National Trades' Union," with a constitution and officers. Although England also had its so-called national organization in 1834 under the stimulus of Robert Owen, this fell to pieces in six months, while the National Trades' Union in the United States held three conventions with increasing influence in 1834, 1835 and 1836. The national union in England covered a few counties; the one in America stretched from Boston to Cincinnati. The American movement was not imported from England; it was an indigenous product of American conditions, and its leaders were American born. Although the daily papers of this time in America abound with advice to restless mechanics, yet the remarkable national labor organization that backed these strikes was barely mentioned, and has been as utterly forgotten as the lost tribes of Israel or the continent of Atlantis.

The authentic sources from which to learn of these associations are the labor papers; and it is fortunate that these have been preserved in unexpected abundance in a few libraries. Out of some forty cities the principal ones have been located through the search set up by the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Aside from the Mechanics' Free Press, already mentioned, the most valued is a

daily paper—The Man—published for 16 months in 1834 and 1835 under the influence of the trades' union of New York. It was found, after six days' excavation by two men in overalls, in the storeroom of the New York Historical Society. Another discovery is the file of the Working Man's Advocate of 1829-30, the first of the New York labor papers; preserved these seventy-five years by the Workingmen's Institute of New Harmony, Ind. The Library of Congress has the National Laborer, the organ in 1836 of the Philadelphia union and the National Trades' Union. Other libraries, including the Oneida Historical Society, the Delaware Historical Society, the Lynn Public, the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the New York Public, have scattering numbers, which, when pieced together, give often a fairly complete file. These papers contain constitutions and by-laws, official proceedings of the local trades unions, and detailed reports of the national conventions more complete even than those which the Knights of Labor or the American Federation of Labor have published of their proceedings. It is intended to prepare a union finding list of these papers for the use of libraries and students, and more especially to reprint, both from labor papers and employers' organs, such material as has documentary value. In this way it is hoped that these forgotten forerunners of American labor organizations and labor politics will stand forth as they actually were in the storm and stress of that significant period in our history.      ¶      ¶

The labor movement of this period has usually been treated as a communistic or agrarian agitation, but this is because our knowledge of it comes only from the papers hostile to it or from Robert Dale Owen's Free Enquirer. Robert Owen had founded New Harmony in 1825 with an amount of advertising never before or since secured for a radical program. When his followers scattered after 1827, they attached themselves to whatever elements dissatisfied with political and industrial conditions would give them a hearing. As soon, however, as the import of their teachings was understood, the mechanics and workingmen withdrew support, and limited their movement to the immediate demands of legislation or of trade unions.

The Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia sprang from an unsuccessful strike of the carpenters for a ten-hour day. There the labor party held the balance of power in two elections and all of its candidates who were indorsed by the Adams and Jackson parties were elected. Even the Congressional candidates of the older parties flung out their banners as the "true working men's party," and appropriated the slogan of "6 to 6," which the workmen had used to indicate their de-

mand for the ten-hour day. The labor party disappeared entirely in 1830, and the American politician had learned for the first time how to split the labor vote.

In New York the movement of 1829 was much more complicated than it was in Philadelphia, more radical in its demands, more distinct in its cleavages of classes and attended with greater immediate success to protest against increased hours of labor. The meeting adopted an agrarian preamble drawn up by a mechanic, Thomas Skidmore, and transporting into economics the Declaration of Independence. They resolved that "the Creator has made all equal, and that 'in the first formation of government no man gives up to others his original right of soil and becomes a smith, a weaver, a builder, or other mechanic or laborer, without receiving a guaranty that reasonable toil shall enable him to live as comfortable as others.'" They contemplated a strike, and not a political party. Six months later they nominated a ticket selected by lot, and adopted another agrarian platform, again drawn up by Skidmore, and accidentally elected a carpenter to the legislature. Three months later they ousted Skidmore, and took up Robert Dale Owen. He persuaded them to renounce agrarianism, and to indorse free education, but his free schools were to take the children away from their parents, to dress, feed, shelter and teach them alike. He would substitute for Skidmore's communism of property a Pestalozzian communism of education. On this the party split. Tammany finished the disruption by enacting the mechanics' lien law—the first law of its kind to protect the journeyman as well as the contractor. Four workingmen's tickets then came into the field. The biggest vote went to Tammany and the smallest to Skidmore. Thus Tammany won its first success as the "workingman's friend," and Socialists had their prototype in the agrarians.

Outside Philadelphia and New York the workingmen's party included small employers. In Boston its platform appealed to "laboring men, mechanics, tradesmen, farmers and others standing upon the same level." So in Charleston, Wilmington and elsewhere. The class division of employer and employe was a part of the general protest of the times raised by the "productive classes" against "aristocracy."

Four years of inaction followed the disruption. The stage was filled by Jackson and the Bank. When the bank disappeared, its place was taken by a host of state banks with a flood of paper money. In 1835 and 1836 prices and the cost of living rose 50 to 100 per cent. Wages did not rise in the same proportion. The inflation came so suddenly that wage

earners could not escape to the free lands of the frontier. They were caught in a trap. They turned to their newly found trades' unions and to their National Trades' Union, which had held its first convention in 1834. They attributed to these organizations a permanence and grandeur pathetic in view of the collapse three years later, but excusable in view of the victories meanwhile. Not until thirty years afterwards, in a similar inflation of the civil war, did organized labor appear again in similar vigor. The Trades' Union of 1833 was a generation ahead of the industrial conditions that gave organized labor endurance. It was not an industrial revolution, as in England, but a financial inflation, that provoked the labor movement of 1835.

The many strikes of 1835-36 are well known. The fact that they were sympathetically supported by extensive organizations is not so well known. The climax was reached in 1836. Prices continued to rise, and the societies continued to strike. Their successes were inspiring. The trades' unions supported them with enthusiasm and devotion. Dues were increased and donations added to dues. Finally, the ominous sign of over-organization appears. Jurisdictional struggles began. Blacksmiths protested against horseshoers, and hand-loom weavers against factory weavers. These were not settled when the panic of 1837 stopped everything, and the trades' unions disappeared when the wage earners' employment ceased.

The issues that aroused the wage-earners may be learned from the debates in their conventions. The first national convention discussed politics. The controversy raged back and forth exactly as it does today; but, finally, the convention excluded the word "political" from its objects and substituted the word "intellectual." In each convention they discussed education, public lands, immigration, child labor, female labor, prison labor, lotteries, banking and co-operation.

The results of the labor movement of 1827 to 1837 can only be suggested. Here were the beginnings not only of the general organization of labor, but also of humanitarian and reform movements. The industrial revolution was under way, but its substantial basis—the railway—was not yet a factor. In general, the period was that as a distinct element in American history. For the first time magazines and newspapers gave space to labor problems. Humanitarians began to examine the conditions of working and living. Politicians put labor planks in their platforms. Protectionism framed its pauper labor argument, and manufacturers proceeded to capitalize the labor movement. Some demands were immediately granted, others remotely. Imprisonment for debt

disappeared before 1835. Free schools became general before 1858. Mechanics' liens have spread from New York to all other states. The ten-hour day became the standard. Juries began to return verdicts of "not guilty" in labor conspiracies. The importance of free land as an

outlet for labor was first realized and leaders of the homestead agitation learned their lesson in the predicament of the trades' unions of 1835. Although temporary and forgotten, the labor uprisings of the thirties had permanent results.

## LAW AND LABOR.

BY JUDGE WILLIAM A. BABCOCK.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed, if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught, which they have not honestly earned."—Lincoln's First Annual Message.

"Here is a studied, determined, defiant conflict precipitated in the light of open day between the decrees of a tribunal ordained by the government of the Federal Union and of the tribunals of another federation (the American Federation of Labor) grown up in the land. Says the authority of law, 'I lead you by the truth;' says the other, 'I lead you by a lie;' says one, 'I am for the law;' the other, 'I unlawful.'"—Wright's decision of the Gompers-Mitchell case.

"I would not have you believe me to be a man of defiant character and desperate in conduct. Those who know me know that this is not my makeup. I may say, your honor, that this is a struggle for right. The labor movement does not presume to be a higher tribunal than the courts. It is a struggle of ages, the struggle of the men of labor to save themselves from the prejudice which has been heaped upon them."—Gompers before Wright for sentence.

Did Lincoln misjudge the character of the working classes?

Has labor degenerated in the persons of Gompers and Mitchell?

Did Wright lose his equipoise in passing judgment?

These questions ask and answer themselves. It is probable the railsplitter was in closer touch and sympathy with those who toil than is the modern judge.

### GROWTH OF THE LAW.

Social institutions and the law safeguarding them are in continual flux. We are passing from an age of competition into one of combination. Unseen by us, we are in the shadow of the co-operative commonwealth. The law applied to labor changes with each advance. He who would know this law must know its history. It flows from an English spring. It is colored by the soil. When we threw off the yoke of British rule we held to the

common law as our birthright, modified by the principle of the equality of all men before the law. For half a century, after the Constitution raised the working classes to equality, our courts enforced the English decisions based on class privileges. The acts of Parliament, on which these decisions were based, prohibited by imprisonment all meetings of workmen and provided that the justices should fix the rate of wages to be paid in their county; that if any refused to work for the wages fixed they were to be put in the stocks, and if any laborer was found idle and did not apply himself to work, he was to have the letter "V" branded with a hot iron on his cheek and be sold into service for two years. These laws were in force in England until their repeal in 1825, although the liberal spirit of advancing civilization rendered much of their harsh and cruel provisions obsolete. We fined and imprisoned the shoemakers of Philadelphia in 1806, the cordwainers of New York in 1809, the hatters of New York in 1823, the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia in 1827, and the journeymen shoemakers of New York in 1835, "for conspiring to raise their wages and promote their own interests as journeymen, and to lessen the profits and injure the interests of their employers." These words are quoted from the indictments, and as said by Daly, judge, in the New York stevedore case in 1873, "the right to associate together for the mutual protection of their interests is so plain that it is singular it should ever have been questioned." Though beaten down in their efforts to rise, the shoemakers of Massachusetts, in 1842, formed a club agreeing to work only in a unionized shop. Seven bootmakers were arrested for conspiracy for forming this club and "compelling" Wait (employer) to discharge Horne (a non-union employee).

### LABOR'S FIRST VICTORY.

Chief Justice Shaw lifted the rights of union labor above conspiracy and into equality before the law. The decision is in part: "We think that associations may be entered into, the object of which is to adopt measures that may have a tendency to impoverish another, that is, to diminish his gains and profits, and yet so far from being criminal or unlawful the object may

be highly meritorious and public-spirited. The legality of such an association will, therefore, depend upon the means to be used for its accomplishment. If it is to be carried into effect by fair or honorable and lawful means, it is, to say the least, innocent; if by falsehood or force, it may be stamped with the character of conspiracy. The manifest intent of this association is to induce all those engaged in the same occupation to become members of it. Such a purpose is not unlawful. It might be used to afford each other assistance in times of poverty, sickness and distress; or to raise their intellectual, moral and social conditions; or to make improvements in their art; or for other proper purposes."

No arrests followed this decision for a quarter of a century, nor till the carriers' strike of New Jersey in 1867. At the close of the civil war the workmen had returned to the shops, and agitation followed competition for work and wages. Unionism being held no longer criminal, resort was had to the charge of criminal conspiracy by resorting to "unlawful means" to accomplish their ends. "Unlawful" has a double meaning—wrongful or criminal. To make concerted action criminal, the end sought or means used must be criminal. If only a violation of civil duty, and in that sense "wrongful," it can be redressed only by a suit for damages. Failing to make the distinction between "criminal" and "unlawful" for fifteen years, prosecutions, with varying fortunes, were carried on, and men were convicted for criminal conspiracy who had violated no criminal law. The courts then discovered that criminal conspiracy involved a combination to commit crime, or use criminal means to unlawful ends; and where neither the ends nor the means used were criminal, even though wrongful, only a civil action for damages could be maintained. Tangled in legal phraseology, obscured by prejudice, and misled by the double meaning of the word "unlawful," after many years the law was rescued from the mistake, and was restored to its ancient landmarks. Till then, "the dust of antique time did lie unswept, and mountainous error was piled too high for truth to overpeer." The civil action for damages had no terrors for strikers. As a rule they are propertyless. By avoiding violence and crime, the criminal law could not be invoked to suppress their demands. The law had now progressed so far that it afforded no criminal weapon with which to break the "strike." Resort was then had to the injunction.

#### THE REIGN OF THE INJUNCTION.

The indiscriminate abuse of injunction, applied to labor disputes, has no point and serves no useful purpose. It is not the use, but the abuse, of injunction that constitutes the usurpation. When applied to

labor controversies, it is the use of an ancient writ to a modern business situation; but it is not the invasion of any constitutional right. Its office is to safeguard the rights of property when threatened with injury, by a course of unlawful conduct, where no adequate remedy exists in the usual processes of the law. The criminal court can vindicate public right and punish the despoiler of private property; but this will not repair the wrong the private citizen may have suffered in the meantime. Injunction stays the hand before the injury is inflicted. It is preventive justice, and an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure. When industrial strife reaches the stage of endangering property, the injunction raises the standard of the law between the warring factions, maintaining peace while settlement is being reached. Beyond this, the use of the writ is an usurpation. In many instances the courts have forgotten to hold the standard of the law impartially between the contending parties; but, fired with zeal for the petitioner, have turned it into a weapon of warfare against the enjoined. In the railroad strike in the eighties, the federal judiciary in this district imprisoned a man who was not enjoined, and whose only offense was walking through the railroad yards, in a distant part of the state, while looking for work. In the wire drawers' strike in Cleveland, in 1898, striking employees were enjoined from speaking to those who had taken their places, while going to and fro between the mills and their homes. What happened here took place elsewhere; and, in the general lawlessness, the courts were not exempt from participation. This abuse of the injunction has led to the derisive epithet of "government by injunction;" and instead of safeguarding property, it has invited violence and disorder.

Other uses of the writ have been attended with better results. When the brass molders' strike of 1904 reached the acute stage, I issued an injunction forbidding depredations and trespasses upon plaintiff's property, rioting, and assaults upon workmen who had taken places of the striking employees; but added to the order, "peaceable persuasion and picketing the works without trespassing are not enjoined." This simply called a halt on disorder, and placed the standard of the law between the contending parties, taking sides with neither. Within two days thereafter the parties settled the strike by a compromise, in which each party came half way.

The present storm center of judicial controversy and uncertainty is over the question whether it can be unlawful for many to do in concert what is lawful for one to do by himself. A few courts have in recent years denied the proposition.

In 1875 Parliament incorporated the new doctrine into the criminal code of Great Britain. It was enacted:

"An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime."

In 1906 it was applied to civil liability. Parliament then enacted:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

The courts of Minnesota and Montana have adopted this principle without a statute. The old doctrine which generally prevails is that the loss of the trade of a single individual affects a dealer very little, but when many join in a boycott, the natural course of trade is deflected, ruin seems liable to follow, and the will of the dealer is coerced by fear of loss of property, and his freedom of action is unlawfully invaded.

#### GOMPERS-MITCHELL.

The boycott is to the strike what the rapier is to the bludgeon. It is popularly spoken of as "primary" or "secondary." To illustrate by the Gompers-Mitchell case: The polishers went on a strike at the Bucks Stove and Range Company's works in St. Louis. The American Federation of Labor took up their cause, and union labor joined in, withholding from Bucks all trade relations, and refusing to buy their stoves until they unionized their shops. This is called a "primary boycott." The lawfulness of such combination has not been questioned for half a century. Organized labor went further. It said to dealers: "If you deal in Bucks stoves, we will not deal with you." This is what is meant by the "secondary boycott." It carries the fight against the one with whom they claim a grievance to the doors of dealers with whom they have no grievance. The secondary boycott is the only one courts take cognizance of. Gompers and Mitchell, with two million workers at their backs, put the official organ of the Federation to the work of spreading this boycott. Mr. Van Cleve, president of the National Manufacturers' Association and of the Bucks Stove Company, took up the gauntlet, and chose the district court at Washington as the field for the legal duel. No boycott has made so much history as this one, since Captain Boycott, agent of Lord Earne, gathered his crops in the shadows of the armed constabulary in the beautiful district of Connemara. The last round of this duel is to be fought before the United

States Supreme Court, the most august judicial tribunal in the world. Truly did Judge Parker say in the last trial:

"When this case began, there began a struggle which is to make history."

The far-seeing have made two prophecies about this attack upon the American Federation of Labor. The first is, that in order to get the federal anti-trust law repealed, labor leaders are visited with its penalties, to render it unpopular. The second one is, that this is the first step in a scheme of the National Manufacturers' Association to disrupt organized labor throughout the country.

Stripped of superfluous words, the district court, in December, 1907, enjoined the secondary boycott, and ordered them to stop publishing Bucks on the "we don't patronize" and "Unfair" lists, and from commenting in the paper about the controversy. In March, 1908, the injunction was made perpetual. On appeal to the court of appeals, the decision was sustained, but the injunction was modified. It was held that the part of the order which went beyond enjoining the boycott, and forbidding the publication in furtherance of it, was void, in that it established a censorship of the press in violation of the constitutional guaranty of freedom of the press. Three months before this injunction was modified by the court of appeals, Judge Wright, of the district Court, sentenced the labor leaders to jail. On appeal, the sentences were affirmed in November last by a divided court. The appellate court held the contempt was a criminal charge, and not appealable. The evidence was not in the record. Only the complaint and Judge Wright's opinion were before the court. Two of the judges thought enough appeared in the complaint to show Gompers and Mitchell were charged with violating the valid part of the injunction. One judge thought the opinion of Judge Wright, which was on file, was part of the record, and that it showed the labor leaders were sentenced in part for violating that part of the injunction which was void; and, secondly, that whatever wrong Gompers may have done by his newspaper publications, he might publish freely what he pleased, and then take the consequences, if he wronged the stove company, but could not be enjoined from publishing.

#### FREEDOM OF PRESS.

This view grows out of the language of the constitutional guaranty, and the history of freedom of the press. After centuries of conflict, the censorship of the press was abolished, and the British constitution provided that everyone might freely publish his sentiments, being responsible for the abuse of the right. Our federal constitution says: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." This

leaves it in the District of Columbia as it was at common law. Our forefathers thought it safer to let everyone freely publish his sentiments, even though he abused the privilege, than risk some agent of tyranny muzzling the press and subverting the liberties of the people. The constitutional guaranty throughout the Union is generally in these words: "Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right." Does this mean that one may publish what he pleases, and then answer, civilly or criminally, if he has published that which is wrong, and no court have the power to restrain him, since that would be to revive the odious censorship of the press? This is the question the Supreme Court of the United States is called upon to answer in the Gompers case. It is unquestioned law, that the publication of a libel will not be enjoined. What the court in Washington has just held is, that it can enjoin the boycott, and if one of the steps in the boycott is publishing information to others in the conspiracy, then it may be enjoined. Were it not so, the court, in enforcing the constitutional guaranty of the inviolability of private property, would be defeated by the guarantee of freedom of the press, and one constitutional guaranty would thus defeat the other. Free speech is guaranteed. Is it denial of it, when the court restrains boycotters from going to dealers and threatening to boycott their trade? If so, the boycott cannot be enjoined, for it is by speech, or the press, that it is carried on.

Should the sentences be sustained, the President may pardon. This power has been exercised three times in contempt cases. It would be unpleasant facing a presidential canvass with two million voters protesting the martyrdom of their leaders.

#### THE BOYCOTT.

Is a peaceful boycott unlawful? If so, it is because the fear of losing trade coerces the will of the one approached, and restrains his free action. If many may lawfully do, in concert, whatever one may lawfully do by himself, then a peaceful boycott, free from all threats and intimidation, is not unlawful. It is easy to see that boycotting Bucks' customers spread the disturbance over a wider territory, but it is hard to see why organized labor had not as much right to boycott the merchants who traded in non-union-made stoves as to boycott the manufacturers for trading in non-union labor. In finding Gompers and Mitchell guilty, Judge Gould said: "It is difficult to formulate the legal basis of the proposition, that what is lawful for one to do becomes unlawful when done in combination. It seems to evade accurate analysis." He adds that Justice Holmes

says, in Gunther's case, "It would be rash to say that some as yet unformulated truth may not be hidden under this proposition." It seems, then, that these men are sentenced to jail for doing some wrong which "evades accurate analysis" at the hands of the court, and about which a Supreme Court judge says, "Some as yet unformulated truth may be hidden under the proposition." If Coke's famous aphorism is true, that "he knows not the law who knows not the reason of the law;" then Gompers and Mitchell, in prison, may well pray, "Father, forgive them, for they confess they know not what they do."

#### IT'S HEADS YOU LOSE, TAILS I WIN.

Every Time for the Man Who Toils.

One black winter morning a cold looking individual walked into a down-town saloon.

"Morning," he said, cheerfully.

"How'd you like a sherry and egg this morning?"

"Well, now, that sounds good to me. Are—you going to—treat?"

"I'll furnish the eggs if you'll contribute the sherry."

"Done," agreed the proprietor.

"All right. I'll be back in a minute."

Into the street he made his way and halted before a grocery store, in front of which the grocer was sweeping the snow away from the door.

"Morning," he said, good naturedly.

"Morning," came the reply.

"How'd a sherry and egg go this morning?"

"Best thing I've heard today," announced the grocer, interested.

"Tell you what I'll do," the stranger continued, "I'll furnish the sherry if you'll furnish the eggs."

"Sure."

And the stranger led the way to the cafe.

"Here's the eggs," he announced to the proprietor.

"Here's the sherry," replied the proprietor, mixing the drinks.

"Here's how!" the three exclaimed in unison.

"By the way," said the proprietor to the grocery man, "you furnished the eggs, didn't you?"

"And I furnished the sherry," didn't I?"

"Well, then, stranger, where do you come in?"

"Why, gentlemen," replied the stranger, as he bowed his way out, "my position is easily explained. I'm the promoter."

The wage-earner, the man with the horny mitt and unwearying brain, often has to furnish both the sherry and eggs and then look on while the promoter and the other fellow drink.—Labor World, Duluth.



**Official Journal of the  
INTERNATIONAL  
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
Published Monthly.**

**PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.**  
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY & AUG., 1910**

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**Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.**

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.*



**NOTICE.**

Local No. 591 of Stockton was compelled to pull their men from seven shops in Stockton in order to obtain the raise to \$4.50 per day. Two shops have signed up with them. Kindly notify your members of this condition and advise them to stay away from Stockton until further notice.

**WANTED.**

Any information as to the whereabouts of John Lennon, last heard of in Hammond, Ind., will be appreciated by his wife, Leona Lennon, 209 South Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

**NOTICE.**

Chicago, Aug. 3, 1910.

Peter W. Collins

International Secretary I. B. of E. W.,  
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I have been instructed by Local No. 134, I. B. of E. W., to notify you that we still have three strikes on here in our city, namely, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago Telephone Co. and Western Electric Co., of which we would like to have you notify the different locals throughout the country.

We would also like to have you insert in the ELECTRICAL WORKER the following:

"Any one having any knowledge of the whereabouts of one Samuel Lowery, about 45 years old, height about 5 ft. 7 in., weight about 200 pounds, brown eyes and brown hair, large birthmark on middle finger of left hand, clean shaven, formerly a member of Local No. 134, I. B. of E. W., Chicago, Ill. Last seen in Chicago was last October, when he went west to claim land, which he had won in the government land lottery at Dallas, South Dakota. Please send any information that can be gotten to Local 134, I. B. of E. W., and greatly oblige his relatives, also members of Local No. 134, I. B. of E. W."

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE O. JOHNSON,  
Recording Secretary.

4232 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

**REWARD** will be paid for return of Murphy's goat. Must have it before convention.

Galveston, Tex., is to have an automatic telephone system. The contract for the construction of the Galveston Automatic Telephone Exchange has been let and construction will begin about Jan. 1, 1911. The franchise for this exchange was secured several months ago. It is understood that it will be constructed under the management of Frank E. Ebersole, of the Houston Tel. Co. They expect to have the exchange installed and in working order early in 1912, and we may trust the Galveston boys to see that it is installed and operated by union men.

The following agreement was reached with the Lloyd Garrett Fixture Co., of Philadelphia. August 1st. Hereafter all of the Lloyd Garrett fixtures will bear the label of the I. B. E. W., and are to be considered fair by our locals wherever they may be sent.

This don't look as though the secessionists control Philadelphia, does it?

#### AN AGREEMENT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1910.

Between Lloyd Garrett Company, No. 2115 Wood Street, Philadelphia. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

First: The Lloyd Garrett Company agree to employ none but members of the said International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in good standing, on all such work of said Lloyd Garrett Company, which properly belong to and come under the jurisdiction of said International Brotherhood, said work being wiring, assembling, hanging and connecting all electric and combination fixtures.

Second: The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers agree to work for said Lloyd Garrett Company in all localities where the International Brotherhood have members. Wages and working conditions to be those in force in the locality in which the work is being done.

Third: It is understood that no part of this agreement will interfere with members of the said International Brotherhood rendering every assistance to members of other trades, on any job or building, even to stopping of work.

For the Lloyd Garrett Company:

LLOYD GARRETT Co.  
Frank Gabell, Gen. Mgr.

For the International Brotherhood:

W. S. GODSHALL,  
Int. Ex. Bd., 3rd Dist.

The following letter from Secretary Berres, of the Metal Trades Dept., A. F. of L. shows that the Metal Trades Dept. are indeed becoming a factor for the good of the affiliated trades. They will

shortly be to our shop locals what the Building Trades are to the Wiremen. All locals should see that they are affiliated with all departments that will make their position in the labor movement more solid and pronounced, and the Metal Trades Department should receive the support of all locals in their line.

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1910.

Mr. P. W. Collins,  
Pierik Building,  
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At the recent meeting of the Executive Board of this department, held in this city on Thursday, June 23, at which time President O'Connell, Vice Presidents Valentine and Daly, and President Wilson, of the Pattern Makers, were present, the question of organizing Erie was agreed on, of which you have already been notified. It was also decided to send a sub-committee to Atlantic City to confer with the Executive Board of the Building Trades Department, who were in session there, as per the instructions of our recent convention.

The sub-committee were O'Connell, Valentine and Berres. President Wilson, of the Pattern Makers, was requested to attend this conference, which he did. The question of receiving some assistance from the Building Trades was discussed pro and con, and it is pleasing to say that this department believes that much good will come from this conference. For your further information I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of the Building Trades Department, which is self-explanatory. I have no doubt but what a conference will be held in the near future when something final will be decided upon that will be of great assistance to us in the future.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. J. BERRES,

Secretary-Treasurer Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT,

American Federation of Labor.

July 7, 1910.

Mr. A. J. Berres, Secretary,  
Metal Trades Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—You are herewith advised that a delegation, consisting of President James O'Connell, Vice-President Joseph F. Valentine, Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Berres and James Wilson, representing the Metal Trades Department, appeared before the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department Tuesday, June 28, 1910, and requested that the co-operation of the Building Trades Department be extended to the trades en-

gaged in the metal industry and covered by the Metal Trades Department, to the end that such workmen of the metal trades as may be employed from time to time on building erection be requested for a show of working cards, and that preferences be given wherever practicable to such metal concerns as employ union men where the products of said firms are used in connection with building operations.

After the retirement of the delegation, the Executive Council discussed the request in its various phases, and while regret was expressed at the action of some of the metal trades in encroaching upon the jurisdiction claims of trades engaged in building erection, the Executive Council nevertheless agreed that co-operation was not only desirable, but necessary, and accordingly the following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., is desirous of extending moral assistance to the metal trades covered by the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., and the officers of the department be and are herewith instructed to confer with the executive officers of the Metal Trades Department, with a view of working out some tangible plan of understanding to be later reported to the Executive Council for adoption."

You will kindly accept the foregoing as official notification of the action taken by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) WM. J. SPENCER.

Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department.

During the last quarter, six charters have been issued, as follows: Syracuse, N. Y., Dunkirk, N. Y., Hamilton, Can., Youngstown, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., and London, Can.

A constant agitation is kept up in all localities to further push this form of organization and I would again suggest that the editor of your journal make mention of the fact that it is desired that all locals affiliate with metal trades councils wherever they exist; that is, where their interests are best served in the councils of the metal trades.

I do not feel called upon to go into the situation on the coast at the present time, for the reason that I have furnished all affiliated internationals with the latest information. It is evident, however, that to win we must have the united support of each and every International, for the outcome of this struggle will determine our future, especially on the coast.

Fraternally yours,

A. J. BERRES.

Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

San Francisco, July 16, 1910.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,

Pierik Building,

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am enclosing for your consideration, to publish in the WORKER, a copy of the Home Telephone Company's agreement, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Locals Nos. 151, 283 and 537.

This agreement is not like the one I sent you some time ago, with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. This is a signed agreement and to some extent is legal in every respect.

This is the first telephone agreement that the Electrical Workers ever had in the State of California.

Trusting that you will give it the necessary publicity, I beg to remain for best wishes,

Respectfully and fraternally,

JAS. A. HIMMEL,

Business Representative.

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made and entered into this first day of July, A. D. 1910, by and between the Bay Cities Home Telephone Company, of the City and County of San Francisco and of Alameda County, in the State of California (together with any subordinate Company, directly or indirectly under the control of said Company, individuals, other companies' contractors, sub-contractors, or third parties, doing or causing to be done in behalf of, or at the instance or behest of the Company, all the classes of Electrical work hereinafter mentioned, as specified by the Constitution of the I. B. E. W., and doing business in the said Counties in the State of California, or wherever the lines of said Company or Companies as controlled from San Francisco and Alameda Counties may run, to be known and designated as the Company), the parties of the first part, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through the Pacific District Council No. 1, of the third district, I. B. E. W. (together with the subordinate local unions in the territory above mentioned), and doing business in the aforesaid territory, and hereinafter designated and known as the Council, the party of the second part, witnesseth:

First: That for and in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions of employment, with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial, and the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby enter into, ordain, establish and agree to the following wage schedule and conditions of employment for the period commencing July 1st, A. D. 1910, and ending Nov. 30, 1911, and to continue in full force and effect after such period

of time, unless terminated by sixty days' notice in writing from either of the parties hereto to the other, whereupon the same may be amended, cancelled or substituted as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto.

Second: It is hereby agreed and understood that members of the I. B. E. W. in the employ of the Company are to receive the following wage conditions and terms of employment, and in return therefor are to render to said Company honest and diligent service.

(A) LINEMEN.

Foremen in charge of more than three (3) men shall receive not less than Five (\$5.00) Dollars per day.

Foremen in charge of three (3) men or fewer men shall receive not less than Four Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$4.50) per day.

Journeyman Linemen shall receive not less than Four (\$4.00) Dollars per day.

Apprentive Linemen shall receive not less than Two (\$2.75) Dollars and Seventy-five Cents per day, and after one year's experience they shall receive an increase of twenty-five cents per day every six months until their salary equals that of the Journeyman.

(B) TOLL LINE AND OUT-OF-TOWN WORK.

Foremen shall receive not less than Four (\$4.50) Dollars and Fifty Cents per day and traveling and living expenses.

Sub-Foremen shall receive not less than Four (\$4.00) Dollars per day and traveling and living expenses.

Journeyman Linemen shall receive not less than Three (\$3.50) Dollars and Fifty Cents per day and traveling and living expenses.

Apprentices shall receive not less than Two (\$2.25) Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per day and traveling and living expenses.

(C) CABLE SPICERS.

Foremen Cable Spicers shall receive not less than Five (\$5.50) Dollars and Fifty Cents per day.

Journeyman Cable Spicers shall receive not less than Five (\$5.00) Dollars per day.

Apprentice Spicers shall receive not less than Four (\$4.00) Dollars per day.

Helpers shall receive not less than Two (\$2.75) Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents per day, and I. B. E. W. men shall be given preference when employing helpers.

Splicing, testing and connecting of all lead armoured cable to and including their respective terminals, shall be done by cable spicers. This shall not be construed to include lead armored cable between main frame and switchboard, nor Linemen, Troublemens or Installers testing cable after the cable pairs have

been permanently connected to the terminals by the cable spicers.

(D) SWITCHBOARDMEN, INSTALLERS, TROUBLEMEN, TESTERS, INSPECTORS, REPAIRMEN, PATROLMEN, POWERMEN, BATTERYMEN.

Foremen in charge of more than three (3) men shall receive not less than Five (\$5.00) per day.

Foremen in charge of three (3) or fewer men shall receive not less than Four (\$4.50) Dollars and Fifty Cents per day.

Journeyman shall receive not less than Four (\$4.00) Dollars per day.

Apprentices shall receive not less than Two (\$2.75) Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents per day, and after one year's experience they shall receive an increase of twenty-five cents every six months until their salary equals that of the Journeyman.

All Foremen, Cable Spicers and Cable Spicers' Apprentices, and all men classified in Section "D," on being sent out of town or away from headquarters, shall receive their full wages and traveling and living expenses for full time while away.

All other men as classified under this agreement, on being sent out of town for two weeks or less, shall receive their full wages as provided herein, and their traveling and living expenses in addition.

Men in charge of more than one gang shall be considered and rated as General Foremen.

WORKING RULES.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work (except as hereinafter mentioned under toll line work, which shall be given), from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. (excepting toll line work, which shall be from 7 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting Switchboardmen operating switchboards, who shall work any regular shift of eight hours out of the twenty-four, either day or night, but eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except for Sundays and holidays.

OVERTIME.

Overtime shall be paid for as follows: All time worked in any case where the men are detained after their regular working hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first two hours detained; in all other cases double time shall be paid, also for Sundays and holidays and for continuous overtime, i. e., where work is continued into and through the next shift and succeeding shifts, with only intermission for meals.

Overtime on toll line and out-of-town work shall be computed upon the eight-hour basis and the standard rate of wages, as follows: Foremen, \$5.50 per day; Sub-Foremen, \$5.00 per day; Journeyman, \$4.50 per day; Apprentices, \$3.25 per day.

## HOLIDAYS.

Holidays, within the meaning of this agreement, shall be as follows:

New Year's Day.  
Washington's Birthday.  
Decoration Day.  
Fourth of July.  
Labor Day.  
Admission Day.  
Thanksgiving Day.  
Christmas Day.

Should one of these days fall on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the holiday.

## ADDITIONAL WORKING RULES.

In all gangs pulling in underground cable, when the gang consists of a Foreman and three (3) men, two (2) of the men shall be Journeymen Linemen. When the gang consists of a Foreman and more than three (3) men, at least three (3) of the men shall be Journeymen Linemen. This also applies to pole setting gangs.

The ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen shall not exceed one to four; at no time shall there be more than one Apprentice to one Journeyman.

On toll line work, nine hours shall be worked from camp to camp.

The company shall pay all carfare or transportation outside of the five-cent limit and during working hours.

No employee covered by this agreement shall have his wages reduced or be unfavorably affected by the adoption of same.

That none but I. B. E. W. men shall be employe.

It is further agreed that the company shall pay all employees at least twice each month.

It is further agreed that the local's representatives shall have access to the company's buildings.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals through their respective officers in quintuple, the day and year first above written.

BAY CITIES HOME TELEPHONE CO.,

S. G. McMeen, Vice-President.

Attest with Seal.

G. B. Ocheltree, Secretary.

PACIFIC DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 1, THIRD DISTRICT, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,

Hugh Murrin, President.

Attest with Seal.

Jno. S. Wilson, Secretary-Treas.

The following letter was sent by Bro. Fisher to one Dutch Eckles, who was employed by the secession leaders to break the conditions in Minneapolis and St. Paul, by the formation of a dual organization at Midway, which is between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

They met with no success, as they only got a few men that neither No. 23, St. Paul, or No. 24, Minneapolis, would take as members:

Minneapolis, Minn., 7-11-1910.

W. H. Eckles,

St. Paul, Minn.:

Your most noted letter of the 9th inst. at hand, and contents carefully noted, and for your information, I will state that I would not walk across the street to talk to either you or Fitzgerald, or your secession local union recently formed at Midway, and if either you or Fitzgerald want any information regarding yourselves, you will be able to obtain it by coming to the bona fide local union, No. 24 of Minneapolis, Minn., that is recognized by the trade union movement, the great American Federation of Labor.

As we have men here that will tell the famous Fitzgerald and you, too, just what you are, and what you have done for the movement while you have been here, I was not here during the strike of 1906, and therefore cannot myself say something that took place, but I will guarantee you and him that there are men in Local Union 24 (A. F. of L.) that will tell you, and make you like it, just like all the rest of the bunch of you have done in the show down (like dirty G. Frank Gary).

And further for your information, I will state that I told you that I was instrumental in getting Local Union No. 31 removed from the central body in Duluth, and I will tell you again that I was, because I have letters here from President Gompers, where I called his attention to the fact, and when 31 saw they were about to be unseated, they withdrew, and later on they applied for admission and were given seats, and then is when the A. F. of L. revoked the charter of that body, and that still stands today.

And, further, you stated to me here at that same time that Local Union No. 193 was reinstated in the Springfield Federation of Labor; I want to tell you right here that you stated something that is false, and that they never had a seat after they were unseated, and it is well that you know that. You might think that you can run around over the country and fool all the people all the time, but some of these fine mornings you will wake up to realization to the extent that you are about the biggest joke that ever proclaimed to know anything about trade unionism; all that you are doing, or any of the rest of you, is simply to draw a salary for trying to tear down the trade union movement, but the time is fast approaching when the whole bunch of you degenerated specimens will be forgotten to the trade union movement, and the progress of the Electrical Workers will continue to advance under the banner of that great body which is now, and has

always advanced—the American Federation of Labor, the highest tribunal in the labor movement, and is in no way connected with any bunch of red flag artists of the Emma Goldman type, either.

No doubt your esteemed friend, Mr. Nichols, will furnish one of the latest decisions of the A. F. of L., as I sent him one today, so look that over, and you will see about how far you are getting with the A. F. of L., and about what they think of you and your organization.

It is not my desire to enter a mail debate with you, and I care little what you say, because all that any of you have ever said is falsehood, as you have never proven anything; and if you desire any information, come over to the right body and you will get all that you are looking for, and, further, right cannot be compromised with wrong.

FRANK FISHER. . .

I. E. B., 5th Dist., General Organizer  
A. F. of L.

New York, August, 1910.

To Organized Labor and Sympathizers:

Seventy-five thousand cloak and skirt makers are on strike in the City of New York. The response to the call was unanimous. It was not the discipline of a powerful organization that has emptied the factories and sweatshops of this city. On the contrary, starvation wages, night work, tenement house work, irregular employment, unsanitary shops and the blacklist have almost crushed all spirit of resistance.

The employer, in his merciless greed, driven on by cut-throat competition, has utilized the helplessness of the people.

Beyond the gaudy show-rooms of Fifth Avenue, hundreds of slaves waste their lives away in endless toil.

And in the tenement houses of the East Side, in the late hours of the night, worn out men, women and children build the beautiful garments for the whole of America.

It is more than a strike. It is a protest to Heaven. It is a cry for bread, it is an appeal for the right to live. It is a spontaneous outcry for justice.

We are helpless unless the public, the great big-hearted public, will come to our aid. It is only three weeks since the strike begun, but so destitute is our condition that starvation is already knocking at the door of the striker. Will you permit the employers to starve us into submission? Do you believe them when they talk of Americanism? Does it not sound strange to hear an insolent slave driver whose soul is in his pocketbook talk of liberty and ideals? The situation is simple. The individual employer in the cloak trade cannot be trusted to deal justly with his employees. The individual employee is powerless to stand up for his rights as a man.

The union, the only known form of industrial organization, of workingmen, offers the only solution of the problem. Any concessions that the employers may grant us will only then be of permanent value when there will be an organization which will maintain the improved conditions.

We appeal for prompt financial assistance.

General Executive Board of the  
International Ladies' Garment  
Workers' Union.

ABRAHAM ROSENBERG,  
President.

JOHN A. DYCHE,  
Secretary.

This appeal has my most hearty and earnest indorsement. I have been with the Cloak and Skirt Makers since their strike has begun, and know that their struggle deserves the financial support of all fair-minded men and women. Give at once.

JOHN B. LENNON,  
American Federation of Labor.

Send your contributions to

JOHN A. DYCHE,  
Sec'y-Treasurer,

11 Waverly Place, New York City.

### Who got Murphy's goat?

Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1910.

To all American Federation of Labor  
Unions—Greeting.

We are advised that a circular is being sent to American Federation of Labor unions, signed by one Tracey and one Erlando, on behalf of a body styling itself as The United Shoe Workers of America, and asking you to withdraw your support from our union stamp, for certain reasons which they allege. ¶

These parties were formerly members of this union and seceded because they could not gain a majority support for their radical views.

They held a so-called convention and condemned time agreements on wages and arbitration contracts, but have since been forced to adopt both.

They seek your support because they realize that only by securing such support can they dignify their movement by the doubtful honor of being considered a dual organization.

Their keen desire to obtain recognition makes them unmindful of truth and unscrupulous of method.

The undated letter they enclosed, signed by President Tobin, was issued several years ago for the purpose of opening negotiations with shoe manufacturers, and was fully explained by President Tobin at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor last year. There is no manufacturers using the union

stamp who does not realize that it has cost him money in increased wages.

As to their statements making alleged comparisons of wages, we would say that under our Constitution our local unions in each city have full local autonomy on wage matters. If any American Federation of Labor unions would like information on these allegations we would be pleased to have them correspond with W. F. Goldthwaite, 2 Gilman Plave, Haverhill, Mass., Secretary of the Haverhill Joint Council, or H. P. Chesley, 6 Chauncey Court, Lynn., Mass. Secretary of the Lynn Joint Council, and obtain the facts, not from us, but from the local officers of the bodies who have the final say in these matters.

Our present union has been far the most useful, permanent and financially strong union the shoeworkers ever had.

We hold up our head with pride in our record for the last eleven years.

These men, like all minority and seceding factions, seek to divide and destroy what they could not control.

They seek to destroy our union stamp because in doing so they hope to destroy a far better union than they can ever build. They have threatened to boycott all union labels. ff

We think you will agree that labor has too often been divided against itself, and that secession and split movements should not be encouraged, and more especially should attacks upon union labels be repulsed in whatsoever guise they may be presented.

We are trade unionists, following the methods and policies which we have found best adapted to the needs of our craft.

We respect the right of all other trades to likewise lay out their own course and to follow it, without any attempted interference from us.

If any of the crafts have soreheads who have defamed the organization of their craft, they will receive no encouragement from us, and we trust you will not allow yourselves to be influenced by the few soreheads in our trade. ff

In thanking you for the support you have rendered our union stamp in the past, we wish to say that we have deserved it, we deserve it now, and we are bound to deserve it in the future.

Fraternally,

Boot and Shoe Workers Union,  
By the General Executive Board.

C. L. BAINE, Secretary.

One of the bitterest foes of organized labor has been the International Harvester Company, and now it has adopted a system of industrial insurance for the purpose of further intimidating its employees and keeping them out of labor organizations.

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1910.

To Organized Labor and Friends, Greeting:

The accompanying declaration, memorandum and agreement was reached and signed by all parties primarily in interest. By these the industrial dispute between the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations on the one hand and the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, Mo., on the other, has been adjusted. This adjustment in no way changes the status of the cases pending in the courts.

Secretaries will please read this circular letter and the agreement at the first meeting of their respective organizations and make it a part of the minutes of the meeting.

Labor press and friendly papers will please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, 1910.

To All Organized Labor of America:

The statements made in the above appeal are founded upon fact, and merit the support, earnest co-operation and financial support of all trade unions, central bodies and sympathizers with our cause. Unions are earnestly requested to promptly comply with the appeal and to make as generous a donation as possible, but in any event to make some donation and to do so promptly, forwarding the same to John A. Dyche, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, 11 Waverly Place, New York City. The same will be immediately devoted to buying the barest necessities of life for the strikers and their families and thus help to bring victory to their cause and to the great cause of labor.

By order of the Executive Council.

Fraternally yours,

SAM. GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

**REWARD**—For the return of one much battered Secession Goat. Send information to Murphy.

Great sorrow in the Secession Camp. Somebody got Sullivan's Goat also.

The natural smell around the Union Busters' Headquarters is missing, so they advertise for the return of the goats of Murphy and Sullivan.

Second adv. appears for that Lost Goat of Murphy's. It appears that Editor(?) Sullivan's Goat is also missing.

## HEART TO HEART UNION LABEL TALK.

BY E. L. BANGS.

I am making an appeal to all men and women in the United States and Canada to wake up to the power of the union label. It is the greatest weapon that unions have to gain what they are striving for, to better the conditions of their brothers and sisters, and also to show them that, when they are purchasing anything, to know that the article was made under fair conditions. Don't you realize that all of the associations on the other side of this question are leaving no stone unturned, that they are grinding away all the time? We must do the same. Don't get discouraged, but keep hammering away, urging all to ask for the label. I am a union-label fighter; what I mean by this, I am trying to instill into my family the importance of asking for the label. It should be a pleasure for the wife and also the children of any man, to ask for the label, and by so doing help the husband and father in his fight to make things brighter and conditions better for those who, later on, will take our places. I cannot understand why men who are reaping the benefits of being a member of a union continually refrain from asking for the label. This emblem that I am calling your attention to is one of the greatest keynotes to the prosperity of the unions throughout the entire world.

The fact that a man or woman carries a union card does not give them a permit to go along, day after day, in a selfish way, and say: "Well, my union is flourishing; I cannot worry about you." That is not the idea of unionism. We must all help one another. I get discouraged at times, but I go at it again, for I know the time will come when every man or woman holding a union card will ask for the label. It fairly makes my blood boil to see a man or woman holding a union card, and by neglect, purchase articles without the label. This shows a lack of interest. Now, for example: Suppose this brother and sister worked in a shoe shop, and they reported for work, and the proprietor said, "I don't need you any more; there is not call enough for the labeled goods for me to keep the force on." Now, if they had done their part

in boosting the label, they would have advanced the cause of all.

It is a great thing for any father of a family to carry a union card. Suppose my wife and daughters and sons should go into a store and take anything that is offered to them, without requesting the label, you can see what an uphill proposition it is, fighting against your own money, wife and children undoing what you are trying to build up. But I called attention to the offense of such things to my wife and children, and now I have help from them all.

During the past year I have called upon a large number of business houses throughout the city on matters pertaining to business of our union, and was very much surprised to hear of the small demand for labeled goods. Brothers and sisters! Why do you show such a lack of interest when a matter of this kind is of such vital importance to us? Don't you realize that the very people who are opposed to unions and the closed shop are leaving no stone unturned to keep us down? mf

If you are not getting the label on everything you purchase that is procurable in the market with the label on it, you are not living up to your obligation. Don't think that if you should buy a pair of shoes with the label on them that you have done all that is necessary for the present year. It is your duty to do everything in your power to advance the interests of not only your own union, but every other union.

Did it ever occur to you to ask your relations, mother, father, sister or brother, to help you in this fight? Suppose that sometime you should happen to ask your sister to buy a pair of union-made shoes, and she threw her head into the air and said: "I earn my own money, and can spend it wherever I please." Of course you will have to admit that she earns her own money, but just say to her: "Some day you will, in all probability, have a family of your own, and don't you think it would be well to take as many obstacles out of their paths of life as possible, and by asking for the label now you will make their load much easier to carry in years to come?"

## A CASE OF DIFFERENCE.

Since the day when the American Colonies broke away from King George II and established what was then considered a very democratic government, a transformation has taken place, both in the British and the United States govern-

ments. To our shame, be it said, that we have allowed the structure of democracy reared by our fathers to decay. We have gradually concentrated more power in the hands of our executive and judiciary officials and let power vested in the people

slip from under us. In Great Britain the power of the monarch and the lords have been curtailed and the ministry, that is, the chief executive officials, have been made subject to the opinion of the electorate. The result has been that in England the workingmen have at least succeeded in making themselves felt in government affairs, while in this country the men of wealth and privilege are in absolute control, and the workers are without any influence whatever.

Just by way of illustration we may cite a recent incident in Great Britain which shows how differently things sometimes are done over there: The stevedores at Newport, Wales, previously working under a system of payment by tonnage, struck against the introduction of the day payment system. The firm of Houlder Bros. made arrangements to import strike-breakers and appealed both to the local officials as well as the Home Office in London for protection. The Home Office sent a representative to investigate the situation and offer to arbitrate. The firm, as usual, had nothing to arbitrate. Their refusal was, of course, within their legal rights. In this country the government would, if need be, have assisted in the importation of strike-breakers and then sent soldiers to quell any disturbance that might follow. The British Government, however, wrote Houlder Bros. that its duty was not alone to suppress riots, but also to prevent them. Inasmuch as an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure, they advised Houlder Bros. to come to terms with the men. The Home Office furthermore notified the firm to abstain from provoking riot by importing blacklegs, and told them plainly that if Houlder Bros. did try it, they would be forcibly prevented. The firm then consented to arbitrate, with the result that the decision of the arbitrators went against the men and in favor of the firm.

We are not competent to judge of the merit of the decision, not being familiar with the conditions there. The point is, however, that the firm, by its first stubborn refusal to arbitrate and its insistence upon the importation of scabs, would have endangered the peace of the community, and that the government by its action recognized that the stevedores had a right to be heard in the premises.—San Francisco Organized Labor.

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, LABOR'S GOAL

BY FRANK MORRISON.

The ultimate aim of the labor movement is to establish a condition of society, first, that will insure to each head of a family equal and ample opportunity to secure a livelihood which will be sufficient to provide his family with the same necessities and luxuries of life en-

joyed by any other citizen; second, that will enable him to give to his children an education in whatever direction they may decide to follow equal to that received by the children of every other member of society.

To enlarge the opportunity to secure employment, the trade unions are advocating and establishing a shorter work-day for its members. To insure equal education, the trade unions are endeavoring to secure the enactment of compulsory education laws and child labor laws in every state, territory and province in America, thus withdrawing the children from the factories, mines and workshops.

The trade unions assert that all benefits accruing from the inauguration of labor-saving devices or cheap forms of distribution should be enjoyed equally by all the people instead of being diverted to the benefit of the few.

The labor movement holds that all people are entitled to partake equally of the joy of living; that a condition that permits part of our people to live in affluence, while another part is compelled to work long hours for meager wages, should be abolished; that a condition that furnishes work to only a fraction of the people, and leaves another fraction without employment and helpless for long periods, should be eliminated from our civilization.

Many claim that efforts along that direction are an irredescent dream, and cannot be realized for years to come. In my opinion, it will come. It is now approaching. It will come with the full awakening of the consciousness of our people, a consciousness which is rapidly growing in strength and power and is now in abeyance, awaiting the psychological moment when the great vibrating will of all the people has been crystallized into an active and intellectual force that will sweep aside all obstacles that resist its purpose to mete out justice to all mankind and establish among all the peoples of the earth the brotherhood of man.

## BIG STRIKE OF SLATE WORKERS

Against the Arvonnia, Va., Slate Companies  
for Better Conditions—Financial  
Aid is Needed.

Pen Argyl, Pa., Aug. 1, 1910.

To all Organized Labor and Friends—  
Greeting:

This is a direct appeal to you for financial aid. The big Arvonnia local of the International Union of Slate Workers, now on strike, is not making this appeal solely for the benefit of its members, much as they need money to buy food for themselves and families. The appeal is asked of organized labor for the benefit of organized labor, in order that this union of Slate Workers may fight this strike to a successful finish.

We are pitted against one of the most heartless combinations that ever attempted a war of extermination of the labor movement, the Buckingham Slate Quarry Manufacturers' Association. They have practically refused to meet us or treat with us, and up to this time practically ignored our request for a conference. They seem determined to destroy the union, as they have often boasted they would.

Their slogan is, "We are going to break the union," thereby suppressing our agitation for living wages and decent conditions of employment.

If this union is destroyed, organized labor in Virginia will be given a blow from which it may take years to recover. Really, this fight is your fight as much as much as it is ours. For once the issue is clear cut and the line-up definite and complete. It has fallen to the Arvonite Slate Workers to begin the skirmish and now the battle is on and will stay on until victory or defeat is our portion.

However, we are determined to win this struggle, no matter how long it takes or what the cost, but we want to do it with

the least possible suffering on the part of the women and children, and are therefore appealing to organized labor of all crafts to render us what assistance they can at this time. We would like to have you make as liberal a donation as you can, and assure you the favor will not be forgotten, and every penny spent to the very best advantage. Our funds are completely exhausted and as you are no doubt aware, the expense of our organization is heavy and we urgently request you to give this matter your immediate attention.

Assuring you that any help you may render will be inexpressibly appreciated by your brothers in the International Union of Slate Workers, we are,

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

International Union of Slate Workers.

S. H. MILFORD, President.

THOS. H. PALMER, Secretary.

P. S.—Please send all donations to Thomas H. Palmer, Lock Box 404, Pen Argyl, Pa., and notify S. H. Milford, East Bangor, Pa.

## EVILS OF FACTIONALISM.

There is altogether too much factionalism in the world of labor.

Of course, every faction seeks to keep in stock a shopworn set of alleged excuses for its failure to get in line with the big family of unions, but none of them will stand analysis, because no logical reason can be given to justify any split in labor's ranks.

Quarrels over personal opinions or ambitions are personal affairs and should not affect the attitude of the workers toward the labor movement, nor should they prevent the workers from fully realizing the value and necessity of unity.

The moment a group of workers announce their independence of the general labor movement, they convict themselves as being either ignorant or filled with selfishness of the narrow type that hopes to secure some temporary, trivial advantage for a select few at the expense of the many.

The desire to hold office is perhaps the most common cause of factions among unions, but it is not a good reason.

The labor cause is of vastly more importance than any individuals in it, and when any alleged labor man advocates division of the forces of labor it is pretty clear that such a man holds his opinions and selfish interests as of more importance than the cause, and that he is unworthy of support.

Such differences of opinion as may exist between members of labor unions as to correct union laws or policy should

always be settled within the union and never be made a pretext for factionalism.

When differing opinions are discussed within the union, the discussion is educational and beneficial, because the constant grinding of one intellect against another is broadening in its effect, serves to put the adherents of each side on their mettle and very probably will result in correct action.

But if the union splits, each faction being composed of men who think alike, deprives both factions of the educational effect which can only come through debate. Thus there is lost not only the unity essential to success, but also the broad educational influence of discussions based upon divergent opinions.

Imagine that members of a union seek to make some change in union rules or laws and when defeated they secede. They were very sure they were right, but when they seceded they took all the adherents of their pet reform out of the union and left the union to go unreformed. Now, assuming they were really right, if they had stayed in the union they would surely prevail in the end. Thus secession or factionalism not only tends to render the union weak, but to deprive it of the benefits of suggestions of reform, some of which might be valuable and might finally be adopted.

And labor needs unity now more than ever before, in spite of the progress that has been made, because our opponents

are becoming better organized and because the pay envelope is not keeping pace with the increasing cost of living.

The old saying that "there is a time for everything" does not apply to splits in the forces of labor, because there is no time appropriate for labor to split.

Bear and forbear in the discussion of your differences, but preserve unity.

Say to yourself, to non-unionists and to independent factionists, that labor has no time to spend in factional discussion except to unite the factions that have already been created, and that the time to unite is now.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

#### THEY CANNOT STOP US.

In the writings and speeches of some men of labor I have noticed a vein of pessimistic discouragement which it seems to me is not warranted by facts or conditions as they apply to organized labor today.

It is true that we have received many hard jolts from some courts, some judges, injunctions, judge-made laws, damage suits, etc., and a hostile congress within the last few years, but the membership has increased and is still increasing.

It is true that we have been assailed by the National Manufacturers' Association with its open shoppers, by a hostile and indifferent press who have fed the public on half truths and all of our faults and none of our virtues and splendid work, but what of it? The old-timer expects this and remains with undaunted courage, refusing to surrender. And why? He knows the past, he has seen and experienced greater opposition and persecution when he had to fight almost single-handed and has seen the movement grow and prosper beneath it.

Thirty-five, forty and fifty years ago it was held to be a crime to even organize. Members of unions were arrested under alleged conspiracy laws, common laws and old law, tried, convicted and sent to jail for even asking for an increase of wages. They did not wait for a strike in those days; they went right after the workers right on the jump.

Fortunately organized labor was ignored, humiliated, brow-beaten, bulldozed and looked upon as worse than outlaws. Manufacturers' associations existed. Courts, judges, public officials, police, Pinkertons and the militia were hostile and bitter in their opposition and the general public looked on with indifference or with approval and satisfaction over the persecution.

Wages were low, hours long, conditions frightful with no rights for the workers that anybody was bound to or did respect.

Despite all of this the trade union movement has steadily grown in power, strength, usefulness and numbers, and has the respect and confidence of a large portion of the general public.

The fierce attack we are now undergoing in which courts, judges, congress, presidents and others have been drawn in and have taken a hand in is a decided compliment to the stability, worth, effectiveness and usefulness of the present trade union movement. It testifies to the soundness of the movement, justifies our policies and leadership and argues well for the future.

The record of the trade union movement which under the severest opposition and relentless persecution has overcome and mastered all obstacles from within and without proves that we will successfully combat and finally master all opposition, regardless of what it may be, in the future. It justifies an optimistic outlook and means success. The methods, plans, work and policies of the past, changed only to meet changing conditions such as experience and ripe judgment may justify, if adhered to in the future, will surely bring success and the final organization of all workers.

The only danger, and that of a temporary nature that can overtake us, is the impatience, discouragement and lack of faith in the movement in the minds and hearts of some caused by the present onslaught.

The same undaunted courage, persistence and determination that has characterized the men of action in the past is still with us and will carry forward the work despite all opposition just as surely in the future as it has in the past. The trade union movement has raised wages, shortened the hours of labor, improved the sanitary conditions of the shop, factory and mine, abolished the truck system, decreased disease, increased the length of life of its members, stood the workers on their feet facing in the right direction and fighting for more, and has accomplished countless other beneficial things.

The record speaks for itself and proves that the trade union movement is on the right track and justifies optimistic hope and confidence. Faith, honesty and a rugged determination will carry us on to final success.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

#### VALUE OF LABEL ADVERTISING.

According to the report of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, nearly \$80,000 were expended during the union's fiscal year ending May 31 in label advertising. In considering what this expenditure brought about, we must bear in mind that the members of the International Typographical Union earned during its fiscal year nearly \$41,000,000, or an average for those actually employed at the trade of nearly \$1,000 per year per member. This showing proves that our members, union printers, were steadily employed during what has come to be known as a panic year when, unfortun-

ately, other artisans were in idleness for a great portion of the time. Could there be any more emphatic demonstration of the value of label advertising? But the good accomplished does not mean that further results will be not forthcoming from the expenditures that has been made. We have added many new patrons to the union shop, and these patrons will be reasonably permanent. We are continuing the label campaign and we will add many additional patrons to the label office, and all of this means continual and increasing employment for our membership.

In my annual report I touch on the appointment of label committees by our subordinate unions, and their zeal, sacrifice of time and willingness to act under instructions from international headquarters. As the label propaganda develops and its objects and results are more fully appreciated, we will secure more and more support from the membership generally. If each member could be interested in the label campaign, and could be induced to contribute individually toward making it a success, the volume of effort would be replete with results. As we can, we are trying to interest more and more members. We recognize that this must be proceeded with carefully, as is true of all union venture. "The theory" that it is better to gradually absorb the attention and interest of the individual than to overburden him with union requests and thus paralyze and render apathetic his union interest. What is most desired is that our members of organized labor generally, will call to our attention printed matter of general circulation that is printed in non-union offices.

We have sought the support of the Farmers' Co-Operative and Educational Union for our label movement and with

considerable success. This is a new field, and should be given attention by trade unions using labels.

Briefly, I have endeavored to point out the great value of label advertising. Resolutions adopted from time to time by trade unions in support of some other label will not suffice. The label must be kept constantly before buyers of goods, not only those who are not fully acquainted with the trade-union movement and the development of the label idea and what that idea stands for. The label should truly represent highly-skilled labor, good wages and good conditions. It should mean that child labor has not been exploited in the manufacture of the article on which the label appears; it should mean that women employed in gainful pursuits are protected by the trade union which any particular label represents; it should mean that the trade union using the label is aspiring for better conditions for wage earners generally, and higher and nobler citizenship and all that this implies. The label should stand for the support of the crusade which seeks to place the child in the school, the woman in the home, and the man, the natural bread-winner, in industrial pursuits. With such a campaign for label agitation, intelligently and persistently conducted, there will come a volume of demand for union-labeled goods that will be a potent organizer for the trade unions as advertising their particular label.

The experience of the International typographical Union in its label advertising should be an encouragement to all other trade unions that are not engaged in this label exploitation.

The label will work for the organized wage earner if given an opportunity to do so. The organized wage earner must make that opportunity.—James M. Lynch.

## THE ADVANTAGE OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

BY EDWARD P. E. TROY.

Municipal ownership is now the established policy of the City of San Francisco. The charter began this new era at the dawn of the present century. There in it is declared that all public utilities shall be owned and operated by the city.

From the beginning, our police and fire services have been under complete public management and direction. Our streets and sewers have always been free from private control. A crematory for the destruction of garbage and waste is being provided. More than forty years ago was laid the foundation of the great system of parks we possess. Less than ten years later was established the Free Public Library.

American possession of California gave us free public schools. The curse of

private slave-rule has never touched our prisons and reformatory institutions. Blessed with a full sense of our duty to the helpless, the infirm and the sick, our hospitals and homes for their care and maintenance have ever been generously provided for.

Recognizing the importance of trade towards the upbuilding of the city, the harbor has always been jealously guarded against the encroachments of private interests. Taught by the history of the great cities of the world that free ports are the foundation of municipal and national prosperity, vessels of every nation have always been welcomed. At our docks and wharves all find accommodation on equal terms. While Oakland, across the bay, has remained a mere suburban dwelling-place, because the

Southern Pacific Railroad has controlled its water front, San Francisco, being a free port, has become the first among the cities of the Pacific Coast.

To achieve the promise and the pledge of the charter, there remain of the primary services water, street railways, gas, electricity and the telephone. The vote of the people on the Hetch Hetchy system amply provides for the complete acquirement of a municipal water works. The forty millions of bonds which they approved of at that time will pay for the furnishing of pure water to supply every need of the city for many years.

A beginning of a municipal street railway is assured by the overwhelming vote of the people last December. The \$2,000,000 provided for at that time will pay for the construction and equipment of a system of street railway at least ten miles in route. Although no plans have been drawn, or steps taken towards the construction of the road, half a million dollars are in the municipal treasury for that purpose. Nothing can prevent the consummation of the people's mandate, even if it is delayed.

It behooves San Francisco to hasten the day when the declaration of its charter shall be fulfilled. For half a century its citizens have been wasting a large part of their energy defending their rights and their earnings against the aggressions, tyranny, bribery, corruption and robbery of the plundering public-service corporations. Had but a portion of this wasted effort been devoted to the upbuilding of the city, the magnitude of its trade, the wealth of its people, and the opportunities for a livelihood would be vastly greater, and more stable, than they are today.

Although San Francisco has been more than generous in the granting away of the rights of the people to corporations, the service from none of them is commensurate with earnings. The prosperity of our people enables them to use these utilities to a greater degree than the people of any other city in the world. Thus the receipts are far more in proportion to the investment than elsewhere. Our mild climate, and freedom from snow, ice and severe weather, that exists in other places, lessens the cost of conducting and maintaining these services, and permits their operation every day of the year. Notwithstanding all of these advantages that make for an enormously larger profit from operation of public utilities in San Francisco than elsewhere, the people are not benefited. We are charged more, and get a poorer service than in any other large city.

San Francisco is the largest city in the world having a private company in control of its water supply. As usual with private "enterprise," the actual money invested was reduced to a minimum. Weak and inefficient construction

was installed. When the earthquake befell the city in 1906, the pipes and plant of the company were torn asunder, wrecked and destroyed in many places. The water stored in reservoirs flowed upon the streets in waste. Fires that started in different parts of the city were unchecked. For three days the most disastrous conflagration known to history raged from one end of the city to the other. San Francisco was destroyed. The total damage to buildings and their contents has been reckoned to exceed \$500,000,000!

The rates charged by this company are from three to ten times more than those of the municipal plants of any of the American cities of equal or greater population. Our merchants lose much trade, because vessels find it cheaper to take their supply of water from other cities. The extension of the city has been prevented, because this company refuses to supply water to new districts.

Private ownership of street railways has brought more woe and sorrow, suffering and pain, discomfort, inconvenience, scandal, disgrace and shame upon the people and the city than almost any other utility. During eight years, five hundred persons have been killed by the street railways of this city. In the City of Liverpool, its municipal tramways killed but fifty persons within the same period!

Since the annihilation of the street railway unions, the United Railroads has lowered the wages of its employees and lengthened their working hours. In Great Britain, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and all of the 177 other large cities own and operate their street railways. As a result, the wages of all employees have been increased about 50 per cent, their working hours reduced 40 per cent, the fares charged passengers lowered, the number of cars increased and the service in every other respect improved.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers of Great Britain, held at Manchester on the 10th of last month, President Littler, in giving the history of the association, stated: "To the policy of municipalization of tramways may be attributed the facts that the employees have secured a reduction in working hours, obtained better conditions of labor, an increase in wages, and that generally a more sympathetic feeling is manifested to all employees on tramways."

The total sum paid by the people of San Francisco for street railway, water, gas, electric and telephone services exceeds \$21,000,000 annually. Street railways, alone, collect \$9,500,000. The reports of the companies show that the cost of operation is but one cent, and the profit four cents, per passenger, or an

annual profit of \$7,500,000! Nearly every dollar of this profit goes to eastern speculators. The telephone is controlled by the Bell Company of Boston. The gas and electric monopoly of the entire central part of the State is controlled by eastern paersons—supposed to be of the Standard Oil.

#### LABOR IN POLITICS.

Preparations are now in the making by numerous state and central bodies to take part in the fall campaigns, especially in the congressional and senatorial elections. During the last congress many labor measures were introduced which were intended, directly or indirectly, to benefit the people as a whole, and the workingman particularly, but the importunities of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and others delegated to speak in labor's behalf, met with unmerited rebuff and an utter disregard of the workers' welfare, as a glance at the following list of defeated measures will prove:

An anti-injunction bill by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, which proposes to regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions in cases between employers and employes that grow out of disputes concerning terms or conditions of employment.

An anti-trust bill, by Representative Martin, of Colorado, nullifying the force of the Sherman anti-trust law in relation to trade unions.

An eight-hour bill, by Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, regulating the working hours of service done for the states, territories or for the District of Columbia.

A convict labor bill, by Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, regulating the sales of convict-made goods according to laws of the states in which they may be found.

A convict labor bill, by Representative Kahn, of California, confining the sale of convict-made goods to the state or territory in which they are produced.

An illiterary test, by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, to be applied to immigrants seeking to enter this country.

A bill for the safety of seamen, by Representative Spight, of Mississippi, aimed to prevent the undermanning and unskilled manning of American ships.

An industrial educational bill, by Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, to encourage the instruction of agriculture, trades and industries, through state normal schools.

Two civil service reform bills, one by Senator Jones, of Washington, the other by Representative Poindexter, of the same state, which provide for the maintenance of freedom of speech and the right to criticise the administration or the service.

Two bills for workmen's compensation, one by Representative Sterling, of Illinois, and the other by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana.

Two eight-hour bills for postoffice employes, one by Senator Jones, of Washington, and the other by Representative Goebel, of Ohio.

An old age pension bill by Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, making an allowance of \$120 per annum for persons of the age of 65 years or over.

A bill giving Porto Ricans citizenship, by Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania.

A bill for the protection of seamen, by Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin.

A bill for the compensation of employes injured at their occupations, by Representative Sabath, of Illinois.

A bill for the exclusion of Asiatics, by Representative Hays, of California.

Doubtless queries from constituents of certain renominated men as to how they voted on the above measures would be extremely embarrassing. It would not be out of place to ask them on what ground they request the support of the voter to whose plea and argument they turned a deaf ear. This fall is just as good a time as any for the workingman to enter a protest against the action of the sixty-first congress in refusing to listen to labor's petition for remedial legislation. Every one of these measures, had they been enacted into law, would have been of great benefit to the workingman, and that perhaps is the reason why they were so completely ignored.

#### HOPE.

You are hoping, hoping, hoping—

So am I;

We may both go blindly groping

Till we die;

Though we ceaselessly must strive,

Though we never quite "arrive,"

We are keeping hope alive,

Wet or dry.

You are trying, trying, trying,

Day by day,

To clear every cause for sighing

From your way;

I am trying daily, too,

Trying to possess what few,

Though their best they bravely do,

Ever may.

You are dreaming, dreaming, dreaming—

So am I;

We may both go vainly scheming

Till we die;

We may never reach the shore

That is strewn with precious ore;

But if men might hope no more

Who would try?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

## PRESENT STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

BY GEORGE A. MERRILL.

In 1905, during the administration of William L. Douglas, the shoe manufacturer, as Governor of Massachusetts, there was appointed by that State a Commission on Industrial and Technical Education, with the following instructions: "The commission shall investigate the needs for education in the different grades of skill and responsibility in the various industries of the commonwealth. They shall investigate how far the needs are met by existing institutions, and shall consider what new forms of educational effort may be advisable, and shall make such investigations as may be practicable through printed reports and the testimony of experts as to similar educational work done by other States, by the United States Government and by foreign governments." ff

In the early part of 1906 that commission submitted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a report that brought about a turning point in the trend of industrial education in the nation. The great influence that this report has exerted, not only in Massachusetts but throughout the nation, is due to one simple idea upon which the report placed special emphasis. In their investigation, the commission was strongly impressed by the fact that our educational system is woefully lacking in provision for boys between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years. The greatest exodus of boys from the grammar school occurs at the end of the sixth grade, at which time the average age of the pupils is about thirteen years. Many boys leave school before that time, and many more leave at the end of the seventh and eighth grades, between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, but the average age of boys dropping out of the grammar school to go to work can be safely placed at thirteen years or under. These boys are not qualified to begin apprenticeships until they reach the age of seventeen.

Meanwhile, as the Massachusetts commission discovered and reported, they find employment in occupations that not only do not put them on the road to trades, or qualify them to begin trades or develop industrial intelligence of any sort whatever, but, on the contrary, during these years from thirteen to seventeen the most remunerative employment they can find is in occupations that tend to stunt the boy both physically and mentally, and even to degrade him in many cases.

The Massachusetts commission pronounced this interval in the boy's career the "wasted years" of his life; they are frequently worse than wasted years, for they are the years in which criminal

habits are most frequently cultivated, being the formative years in the boy's development, when he ought to be situated in an environment that would tend to build up his character, instead of cultivating in him the opposite tendencies.

To correct this evil, the Massachusetts commission recommended the establishment of a series of Intermediate Industrial Schools throughout the State—entirely apart from the regular public school system. In the regular public school system there are eight grammar grades and four high school grades, but this system of intermediate industrial schools is planned to cover a period of the two highest grammar grades, and the two lowest high school grades. The purpose of these schools is not to teach trades, but to give the boys a general acquaintance with the fundamental processes, the fundamental materials, and the fundamental principles of construction.

In that way, when the boy reaches the age of seventeen, he has within him a well-defined industrial instinct, and is ready to become an apprentice in some trade, with a fair degree of assurance that he will have a successful career as an intelligent workman in his chosen vocation.

Meanwhile, he has been kept in school and away from contact with the unfavorable influences that he would have been compelled to mix with, if he had been employed in almost any of the few occupations that are open to a boy between the age of thirteen and seventeen.

From a social and economic point of view, the Massachusetts commission seems to have put its finger on one of the sore spots of the nation, so much so that the idea of a system of intermediate industrial schools has taken hold from one end of the country to the other. The manual training high schools, which have become a well-known feature of the public school system during the past twenty-five or thirty years, have served a worthy purpose, but they have not met the needs of the type of boy referred to in the report of the Massachusetts commission. Instead of trying to make over the manual training high schools, it seems better to let them work out their own destiny, and to develop a more practical kind of school on a somewhat lower basis of educational requirements.

To supplement this system of intermediate schools, which preferably should be day schools, there should also be a system of evening trade schools for the benefit of apprentices and young journeymen who are engaged at their trade during the daytime.

The breaking down of the old-time apprentice system, and the tendency to extreme specialization in mechanical lines, have made it practically impossible for a man to get more than a very narrow training during his apprenticeship. The evening trade school, or the continuation school, as it is called in other countries, seems to offer a promising remedy for many of the shortcomings that now exist in modern industrial conditions. This does not refer to evening schools for the teaching of drawing, science, etc., but rather to institutions that will give instruction in actual mechanical operations. Nor should evening trade schools be used as an avenue whereby people could find means of changing from one occupation to another. The principal function of such institutions should be to enable mechanics to perfect themselves in their settled vocations.

Judging from the developments of the past few years, and from the many current opinions that have been expressed in recent literature on the subject, there seems to be a pretty general agreement that these two types of school—the intermediate industrial schools for boys between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, and evening trade schools for those actually engaged in their trades—are bound to come. Between these two types of school there may be room for a group of trade schools where young men may begin actual apprenticeships in mechanical pursuits. There seems to be a division of opinion as to whether there are likely to be many, if any, day schools where young men can be perfected in their trades, and there are also frequent expressions of doubt as to the advisability of attempting to teach in schools even the beginnings of specific trades.

Bearing on this question there are some valuable statistics contained in the annual report of the New York State Department of Labor for 1908. A series of questions was sent out to all, or most, of the labor organizations of the State, inquiring about their attitude, first as regards intermediate industrial schools, and second as regards trade schools proper. The statistics show that the intermediate industrial schools were favored almost invariably. The sentiment was also in favor of trade schools proper, except that a number of the unions objected to the teaching of their particular trades. It is unfortunate that in that inquiry the unions were not also asked to express their opinion on the need of evening trade schools of the kind above referred to in this article.

The views expressed by the labor organizations of New York seem to be in line with the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor, which has recently carried on an investigation, followed by a report at the Toronto con-

vention. The A. F. of L. very wisely takes the stand that people of the working class are entitled to a reasonable share of the money expended for educational purposes. For the vocations of pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, law, engineering, etc., there is ample provision, but when it comes to offering facilities whereby men engaged in mechanical occupations can better themselves, there has been practically no provision of any consequence in this country.

It seems wrong that mechanics should be compelled to spend part of their wages for courses in correspondence schools while public funds are being used for vocational instruction along other lines for people who are better able to pay their own way. That the laboring class has been at this disadvantage is largely due to its error in assuming that there might be some harm come to its interests through the promotion of industrial education. Of course, that is because, until recent years, we have been pretty much at sea as to everything having to do with the problem of finding the proper place of the industries in education. Now that the country is getting a clearer understanding of the situation, it is very likely that vocational instruction in mechanical lines will be recognized as having a legitimate claim upon the public funds. In fact, it is better that whatever instruction of this sort is to be given, whether much or little, should be a charge against public funds and should not come from private sources.

In no other way can the conflict between labor and capital be prevented from interfering with the proper development of industrial education, which must be brought about in this country without much further delay, if we hope to gain or maintain industrial supremacy as against Germany and other countries. We must have intermediate industrial schools and evening trade schools, at least.

Personally, I would go farther, and say that it is also my opinion that it would be a good thing all around—an advantage to the laboring interests and a wonderful help in adjusting the relations between labor and capital—if we could also have trade schools proper, where apprentices could be required to spend the first half of their apprenticeship. If the acceptance of apprentices into trades could be restricted to a definite, well defined channel of that sort, the so-called apprentice question would be well nigh settled, provided that in matters of administration such schools were kept on entirely neutral ground on all questions of dispute between labor and capital.

However, I recognize that this particular phase of industrial education is still an open question and to discuss it further would carry me beyond the limit

set for this article. One thing, however, can be said with confidence, and that is that the general trend of industrial education in this country has never been, and will not be, in a direction contrary to the best interests of the American workman.

## LABOR'S LEXINGTON.

BY DR. JOHN H. BASCOM.

In the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer.

The labor movement owes its success so far to trade unions, resting on an assured right and skilful in its support. The trade union does not exist so much to win strikes as to prevent them. It aims to become so obvious and well recognized a power as to control the relations of labor to capital, and to adjust difficulties by their anticipation. When the union is non-existent or weak the strike will revive; when it is on its feet and strong, there is no opportunity for resistance. Business is for the most part in the hands of intelligent men, who recognize the facts and respect them. They are not anxious for useless conflict. They may lie in wait for opportunity, but they do not mean to waste their strength by failure. On this side they are full of prudence. What the workman needs to aim at is a firm and workable union, which gives room sufficient, a plain and tenable footing. Such organizations conquer by anticipation, and make resistance foolish. When employers are fully posted up on these facts they will adapt themselves to them, as they do to other facts. Indeed, they learn to take a certain satisfaction in the uniformity, stability and reliability of these conditions of labor. Employers give up with reluctance the open shop because they have been accustomed to it, and have found it a convenience and source of profit. If they once recognize it as a fact that it has passed away, they will adjust themselves at once to the new conditions. They take no satisfaction in strikes that delay and embarrass business. If an employer can bear the losses of a strike more readily than a workman, he is more annoyed than a workman by the miscarriage of his purpose and the turning of anticipated profits into losses. He is anxious to get at business, and make it profitable. Workmen may show a stolid endurance, but the employer is desirous to make every concession consistent with profits, and is in earnest to hasten the issue. Employers adjust themselves to circumstances more readily and more intelligently than workmen, and once sure how the case stands, they are prepared for action. When workmen have made perfectly plain the position, that they have something to say about wages and are able to enforce their claims, employers will cease from useless opposition. We have no occasion to fear that capital-

ists will not be willing to make money, slowly if they must, and rapidly if they may. They will push for the customary conditions of success, as long as the strife promises good results, but will abandon it at once when it becomes a waste of resources.

The trade union, aside from its conflict with capital, has abundant occasion to exist. The aid which workmen can in various ways render each other, the social features they can cultivate, the means of progress they can devise, the political power they may expect, the strengthened hold on the community which they secure, are all motives for existence aside from wages. A nation needs an army, yet few nations exist for the sake of an army. The more interest a nation has aside from the soldier the more power it will be able to give to the soldier when he is called. There is nothing in our common life which does not concern the workmen, and which he can not advantageously consider with his fellow workmen. We waste much of our civil liberty because we are not thoughtful citizens. The workman may allow his trade union to fall into the hands of demagogues because he has not vitality and intelligence enough to sustain it in view of its proper ends. All the difficult questions of life are brought close to him by his union, and may be turned into a fruitful experience. That workman is dull and takes off the edge of life by his dullness who can find no permanent good in counsel with his fellows. When the union is made the center and source of power, it becomes a fixed feature in our social economy. The business world takes note of it, and begins at once to adjust itself to it. The land is filled with fortified places which must be reduced before an enemy can prevail.

Just now the warfare which workmen are making on the steel trust is the most significant feature in the labor movement, and not in it alone, but in the general social welfare as well. Pittsburgh is the center of power by combination, and is fortified by law. Can this power be broken and brought into subjection to the general welfare? It uses a protection tariff and combination as a defense against the nation at large; and its hold on workmen, divided by nationality, ignorance and poverty, is a means of exacting labor, unreasonable in amount, which inadequate wages, exposed to unusual danger of accident and with no fitting domestic and social opportunities. The turning point in this disastrous trend of events was found in the Homestead strike. Since that time the steel trust has prospered by means of divided, uninstructed and helpless labor. If Mr. Frick has shown something of Napoleonic leadership, he has also shown the disposition to conceive and carry out narrow purposes, looking only to the wel-

far eof a few. The freedom of our oscial ties and the liberty of our civic government will come to nothing, if this tyranny of business, which touches us so closely and in so many ways, is to prevail. No oppression is more grinding, relentless and universal than that of wealth, gotten in defiance of the right of men. Our Concord and Lexington are to be found at Pittsburg. It is here that the American people are to show whether they are prepared to give their democratic principles due extension, or will allow them to be turned into another form of the bondage of the many to the few.

Tyranny is never without its excuses, and in no direction do these excuses find more currency with us than when they pertain to the accumulation of wealth. We are at once bewildered by the appearance of prosperity, and overlook the long entail of ignorance, suffering and poverty that may go with it. Clear thinking, just feeling and a firm hold on the general welfare are pushing to the front to re-establish a respect of human rights in the steel trust. Spasmodic and emotional virtues, like that of the sewing girls, are worth something, and yet are of little moment compared with a reconquest of the ground lost in the presence of an extensive, masterful and unscrupulous industry. Pittsburg is the great object lesson of the results of unrestrained and jubilant capital. Here lies the fight of labor.

### WORKING IN THE SUNSHINE.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

In ourselves the sunshine dwells,  
In ourselves the music swells,  
Everywhere the heart awake  
Finds some music it can make.

Happy the heart that has found its appointed task. Lofty or low in worldly estate may find contentment in congenial work. Mechanic, philosopher, farmer, merchant, manufacturer, preacher, teacher, poet, artist,—from the master builder to the unskilled apprentice, each has a place and a part to perform on the stage of life. Each human atom has an individual niche in the wonderful combination of making up a world.

For each and all of us life presents a perspective of possibilities that stretches far beyond our dreams and hope is the mascot of the journey that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave. Working in the sunshine of a hopeful atmosphere may become an acquired habit. In what is termed the mental age, "Intense optimistic thought" has been compared to dynamite in its force as a power of achievement. Through the long stretches of ice-bound winter, when saw and plane were silent and enforced idleness the program, hope was ever pres-

ent and anticipation brightened the hours with sunshine to be. Now, in the radiant glow of summer's rich unfolding of fruit and flower, gladness broods over the land. Harmonious sounds of nature blend in a vast content. Borne on cooling breezes above the minor notes of stream and forest, the man-made melody of labor rises and swells to a mighty chorus.

The steady tap of the hammer and the rythm of the busy saw mingle without discord with the myriad voices of nature in expressing the rapture of the June time. Peace and prosperity breathe out in the sound and a blessed satisfaction results from labor's renewed activity.

The summer sunshine lingers over varied tints of flower and foliage. It caresses alike the lilac and the thistle,—the wheat and the tares. Its touch, like a magic call, bids the waste places to blossom as the rose and bare fields to become clothed in verdure, and in the midst of the sweetness the hearts of the toilers warm with hope and happiness.

The summer sunshine finds its best and brightest reflection in its benediction to the world's workers.

It seems wholly unnecessary that God's creatures should lack any needful thing in this beautiful world.

The work of head and hands may be exceedingly blessed where hope and confidence direct our labors. The aptomistic idea imparts hope, health and energy for endeavor, and a dauntless courage for achievement, and all the selfish schemes of monopoly cannot counteract nor destroy the God-given principles of success underlying this idea.

Time passes swiftly when we love our work. In the splendor of summer sunshine the dark days are forgotten. The gloom of defeat and the chill of disappointment have passed, and if they failed not in their purpose, left us wiser and stronger in experience. ff

We dwell not on calamity and disaster. There are two days in the week that all men should count free from anxiety—yesterday and tomorrow. One is past and the other is to come, and we have only today; so it is wise to try to bear only today's burdens. Viewed in the sunshine, the industrial situation assumes a more hopeful outlook for equity. The mine horrors occupy remote places of sacred memorial in sub-consciousness. The brotherhood of man takes on a clearer, more comprehensive meaning, and organized labor a new impetus and a firmer purpose for the cause of humanity's weak and defenseless ones.

With the call of summer singing its merry way in one's heart it is easier to be hopeful and happy than to be sick and sorrowful. A happy man is not apt to be a wicked one. Cheerfulness and Christianity are very good partners. The American spirit of unrest need not neces-

sarily mean progress in the wrong direction, for well directed surplus energy may steadily lift the average citizen upward, more and more toward the purer, higher ideals that Brotherhood sets as the standard of a Christian nation.

#### CONCERNING THE LABEL.

To Organized Labor and Friends:

While it is apparent to all who have given any consideration to the matter that the promotion of the sale of Union-made products is on the increase, nevertheless the fact remains that some of our affiliated organizations who are not as strong in numbers as others are entitled to receive greater support and encouragement.

One of our affiliated organizations in particular, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in their efforts to organize the men and women engaged in that industry, are combatted by a combination which is probably about the largest in this country, the American Tobacco Company.

In a recent investigation made by one of the departments of the Federal Government it was reported that more than 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes made in this country are the output of that combination familiarly known as the "Trust." Not only was this demonstrated in the investigation, but it was also reported that a great percentage of the product of this Trust was not tobacco at all, but was a cheap substitute therefor.

When we realize the large number of working men who use tobacco in some form or other, and consider the enormous output of the American Tobacco Company against the output of tobacco and cigarette factories operating under Union conditions and using the Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, it cannot be denied that this organization and its Label is not receiving the support they are entitled to from organized labor and its friends.

At the present time the Tobacco Workers' International Union have agreements with some sixty factories located in various parts of the United States and Canada who are manufacturing smoking, chewing tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes that bear the label of that organization.

If our members and friends would give greater attention when making purchases of this character and insist that the Union Label should appear upon every package they purchase, it will be but a short time before this organization, which is making such a splendid struggle, would be numbered among the largest organizations in affiliation with this department and with the American Federation of Labor.

The American Tobacco Company, having obtained almost complete control of the smoking and chewing tobacco and

cigarette industry, are now branching out and endeavoring to obtain control of the product of the cigarmaking industry. It is sometimes thought by many that cigars made in the southern sections of the United States, particularly in Key West and Tampa, Fla., are imported cigars, and the impression among many is that they are not entitled to bear the Label. This impression is erroneous. The organizations using Union Labels in the tobacco industry are entitled to greater support and patronage than they are receiving at the present time. If our members and friends will in the future agree among themselves, collectively and individually, to purchase no tobacco, cigarettes, or cigars unless the same bears the Label of the respective organizations, they will be lending a helpful hand to both the Tobacco Workers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Our members and friends are urgently requested that in the future, when making purchases of this character, they shall insist that the Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union appears upon all packages of tobacco and cigarettes, and the Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union appear upon boxes from which they purchase cigars.

Not only are they urged to do their duty in this direction, but to insist upon the Union Label appearing upon all purchases that they make, no matter what the character of the article might be. As stated above, the demand for Union-labeled products is on the increase, and if during the coming year we keep alive the activity that has been displayed in the past, it is bound to be of benefit to the affiliated organizations, and the Trade Union movement as well.

THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer Union Label  
Trades Department of A. F. of L.

#### NO UNION—STARVATION WAGES.

An example of what the disbanding of a trade union means is furnished in the present condition of the packing industry in Kansas City. Previous to the disrupting of the packing house unions, every man working at the industry in that city had plenty of work and good pay—skilled workmen earning from \$20 to \$30 per week. Then came the disastrous strike, with the result that now very few skilled men are employed, and these earn from \$7 to \$15 per week—very few, if any, exceeding \$18 per week. The skilled men have been replaced by cheap labor, and now that the men are helpless because of their disorganized condition, the packers are taking advantage of them. And the only reason that such conditions exist is that there is no union to enforce the rights of the men.—Typographical Journal.

## THE CRY OF TOIL.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,  
And you hail us still unfed,  
Though there's never a dollar of all your  
wealth

But marks the workers dead.  
We have yielded our best to give you rest,  
And you lie on a crimson wool;  
For, if blood be the price of all your  
wealth,

Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now  
But we're buried alive for you;  
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward  
now

But we are its ghastly crew.  
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,  
And the factories where we spin;  
If blood be the price of your accursed  
wealth,

Good God we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,  
For that was our doom, you know,  
From the days when you claimed us in  
your fields,

To the strike for a week ago.  
You ha' eaten our lives and our babes  
and wives,

And we're told it's your legal share,  
But if blood be the price of your lawful  
wealth,

Good God, we ha' bought it fair.

## MYSTERY.

A man has just been sent to the penitentiary in Ohio after confessing to having stolen \$643,000 from the Big Four Railroad Company. The amount taken is believed to be much larger than the sum named, yet this term in prison, with a good time off, will be about three years and nine months. The road never missed the money and the stealing would perhaps have gone on indefinitely had not a woman who was a sharer in the loot inadvertently tipped it off to a confidant. The only feature of the case which is mystifying to the public is how such enormous sums can be taken from the treasury of a model and carefully conducted corporation by a subordinate official without being detected. If employees of a railroad company ask for a few cents increase in any particular department to practically offset the increased cost of living, the company comes back at them with an array of figures which runs into the millions of dollars and ends in odd cents showing how the receipts and expenses exactly balance, and how fatal it would be to grant the trifling increase asked for by the men who operate their service. It is certainly a ludicrous commentary on bookkeeping. Highbrow accountants and astute auditor of figures tell us they spend days at times in tracing an odd cent on the books whose pages have the ample dimensions of a barn door, but they must have all been napping when this local treasurer got across with some three-quarters of a million.—Metal Polisher.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

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Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	1 50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50
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Extra Rituals, each.....	25
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NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

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# ATTENTION!

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**All Building Trades Mechanics are Warned to Stay  
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**THERE ARE MORE BUILDING TRADES MECHANICS IN  
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Hundreds of Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, Cement Workers  
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**Don't Come to California with the object of Getting Work, you  
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**State Building Trades Council of California,  
San Francisco Building Trades Council,  
Alameda County Building Trades Council,  
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Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters**

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## St. Louis No. 1.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

St. Louis Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., sends greeting.

Having been quiet for a long time, it now devolves on me to again come to the front as "Press Agent" or Press Secretary of L. U. No. 1. I had retired from active service in affairs of labor, and had gone into another proposition to earn a living, but when men of no principle, only selfishness, assailed my old hobby, I could no longer remain in the background. I found that our Brotherhood, which had stood us so well in hand, and improved conditions to such an extent, was on the point of disruption, I could not leave matters go as they were, without again volunteering, so I am again in the harness. It is bad enough for employers' organizations to try to disrupt us, but I can find no name strong enough to give to men who have taken an obligation in the I. B. E. W. attempting to disorganize a body of as true and trusty men as were ever banded together, and for no other cause than their individual "satisfaction," or in other words, attempt to get even with officers that, in the regular performance of their duty, discharged it with fidelity, and as it hurt one and gave others an opportunity to gain notoriety, that in honest dispensation of the majority membership they failed to secure, I think they displayed their banner, and secured their following through false pretenses.

The perfidy of the leaders of the rebels is so apparent to true trades unionists that have given the matter consideration that the movement would have died of its own volition, but there would be such a stench remaining that other trade "hyenas" would come howling over the corpse and endeavor again to wreak havoc among the loyal. I am not condemning the rank and file for their stand, but the leaders who know they are wrong, or would not abuse and endeavor to force by vituperous speeches and publish articles, instead of heart to heart arguments. If their cause was just, they would have some argument that would be effective. I, for one, am from Missouri, and will have to be shown where I am justified in violating my obligation. The International Constitution gives you laws wherebv you can receive proper redress for wrong, be it by one of the rank and file or one of the chosen leaders. Justice will prevail, the dishon-

est may howl, and seem to have entire control for a time; but honesty will receive its recognition in time. In the early days of my experience, we had to contend with outside enemies, but today those enemies are in our ranks, and, waving all pledges, are now trying for what they try to convince themselves is satisfaction. While my name was not used outright in some of the scurrilous matter published, nearly the entire membership knew who was meant. My conscience is clear, and I have no personal fear of injury, for I have friends in the business and out of the business that simply laugh at the corrupt political dodges of the insurgents. A rebellion is simply a boodling question, or an attempt to rob, by a cowardly bunch that have not got the spunk of a highwayman (the latter mentioned being the best of the two). Money being their only object, they waive all semblance of honor to acquire it. It is a never-failing fact that their perfidy returns, and to the loyal members I prophesy an early and agreeable settlement of a very approbrious condition.

I am for the I. B. E. W. first, last and always. I am proud of the fact that I was among the first in the movement for better conditions of Electrical Workers, and will endeavor to remain true to the cause until the end.

Wishing you success, and a union of the entire membership in harmonious action very soon, I am as ever,

Yours fraternally..

"BALDY."

## Galesburg No. 184.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Am sorry to say that we had a Brother in our Local that has gone to work at the brick yards and they are having a strike now, so you see he is taking the place of a man that is working for a good cause. We have dropped him off our books and wish you would publish it in the WORKER if you think best. His name is Emil Carlson, card number 40291.

Yours truly,

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Won't somebody PLEASE return Murphy's goat?

**Yonkers No. 501.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

It is some time since 501 has had anything in the WORKER, but we are now going to be on the job every month, and we are going to see that the important things appearing in the WORKER are properly brought to the attention of our members.

The mission of our official journal is a very important one, but unfortunately it is not given very careful attention by a good many members, and I think that all Locals having Press Secretaries should try to stimulate an active interest in the news contained in the WORKER by letting the Press Secretary carefully go through each new issue and call the interesting points to the attention of the members at the next regular meeting of his Local. This would make the WORKER a real official journal and the Editor would find a real demand for it.

The past summer has been a very successful one in Yonkers, and everyone is busy.

We have organized the shopmen of the Otis Elevator Co. into a very promising Local, whose charter is No. 670, and the female employees of the same plant we have organized into an auxiliary of No. 501.

One of the first things which resulted from the organization of this auxiliary was a ball, which the young ladies run off and which, needless to say, was well attended. The members of 501 were so eager to help the ladies that we immediately assessed each member for one ticket.

Another very good move during the past summer has been the consolidation of 501 and 505 of White Plains. This consolidation has greatly strengthened both Locals and saves executive expenses. It also has resulted in the placing of a Business Agent in the White Plains territory, which is a widespread district and which badly needed constant attention.

Brother Wildberger, our efficient President, is covering this territory with very satisfactory results, and will soon have it in line, in spite of many obstacles.

Our Yonkers Business Agent, Bro. Stillman, has had his territory in such excellent shape for so long a time that we are becoming quite indifferent to his fine work, so much so that when he brought in a batch of some fifteen or twenty applications in one week from an unfair fixture shop, not a single member thought enough of it to even smile.

As I want to save something for next month and don't want our brothers to expect too much, I will now close.

Yours fraternally,

C. E. YONMANS,  
Press Secretary.

**New York No. 20.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 20:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother, William Sydnor, leaving his wife and friends in deepest gloom; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Local Union No. 20, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend to the wife their deepest sympathy in this, her hour of affliction; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy furnished our official journal for publication.

E. B. MILLER, President Pro tem.

B. W. JONES, Secretary.

CHAS. E. DICKEY,

W. G. THORSEN,

W. H. GEROW,

Committee.

**Yonkers No. 501.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

The following resolutions of respect were adopted by Local Union No. 501. I. B. E. W., on the death of Brother Andrew Ryan, who passed from our midst June 17, 1910:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by us in the decease of our friend and associate, and the still greater loss sustained by those near and dear to him; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we sincerely condole with the relatives of the deceased in the dispensation of Divine Providence, and that the heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the relatives of our friend and brother; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we drave our charter for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and a copy sent our official journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the relatives of our late brother.

JOHN STILLMAN,

MARTIN F. BOWE,

JAMES DOWNEY,

Committee.

**LOST**—At Washington, D. C., one Mongrel Union Busting Goat, on or about June 29th. Last seen following McNulty westward. Return to Murphy, the Justice Joke Expert (owner), and receive reward.

# Directory of Local Unions.

NOTICE.--Secretaries whose Names Do Not Appear in this List should Forward the same without Delay.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed.           | (e) Cranemen.         |
| (b) Linemen.         | (f) Cable Splicers.   |
| (c) Inside Men.      | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers.        | (h) Shopmen.          |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. |                       |

(c) No. 1, St. LOUIS, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 810 Olive street, room 604. President, L. O. Arment, 3609 Bates street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Peebles, 715 Pine street, Wellington Hotel; Recording Secretary, J. J. Manson, Wellington Hotel; Treasurer, Fred Frisby, southwest corner North Market street and Grand avenue.

(c) No. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Webster avenue. President, B. M. racie, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, M. P. Gordan, Union Labor Temple; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. E. Brown, Union Labor Temple.

(c) No. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets B. T. Temple, 218 Guerrero street. President, G. M. Fisk; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 218 Guerrero street; Recording Secretary, Phillip Conway.

(b) No. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets Fridays at 12 South Clark street. President, Ralph Brehman, 1955 West Adams street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Yount, 12 South Clark street; Recording Secretary, A. M. Parish, 2134 Adams street; Treasurer, A. H. Premo, 5057 Erie street.

(a) No. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Meets Fridays at 319 Santa Fe avenue, Trades Assembly Hall. President, J. T. Phillips, 721 West 4th street; Financial Secretary, L. E. Jennings, 607 west 13th street; Recording Secretary, B. E. Briggs, 419 West Pitkin; Treasurer, E. B. Jackson, 1701 East 5th street.

(a) No. 19, ATCHISON, KANS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial streets. President, Jno. Mc Kevitt, 419 Gillespie street; Financial Secretary, W. H. Coleman, 1035 Laramie street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Hughes, 1035 Laramie street; Treasurer, Wm. Wagner, 1005 South 16th street, St. Joseph, Mo.

(b) No. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 43 Willoughby street. President, Richard Durne; Financial Secretary, W. H. Gerow, 425 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, R. S. Bruce, 162 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(a) No. 23, St. PAUL, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Wabash avenue. President, N. Conoryea, 116 West Cook; Financial Secretary, Gus Brissman, 385 Clinton avenue; Recording Secretary, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell avenue.

(b) No. 24, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month at Richmond's Hall, 3rd Avenue and South 5th street. President, Frank E. Bronsdan, 720 4th street, south; Financial Secretary, S. Ghever, 2419 16 avenue, south; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3142 42nd avenue, south.

(c) No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets Tuesdays at 13 1-2 East Swan. President, A. J. Woods, 425 Fulton street; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street; Recording Secretary, Mont Getz, 209 Seneca street; Treasurer, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street.

(d) No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 106 Randolph street. President, Michael J. Doyle, 5603 Ada street; Financial Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 2345 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, Harry J. Peck, 913 North 40th street; Treasurer, Michael J. Bresny, 4506 Linden avenue.

(c) No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Monday night at 236 Washington street. President, Harry P. Hagan, 16 West End avenue; Financial Secretary, Edmond L. Beatty, 304 South 9th street; Recording Secretary, Wm. R. Banks, 75 Court street; Treasurer, F. L. Rosseter, 27 Florence avenue, Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets Tuesdays on Main street. Financial Secretary, Ernest Blinco, 1904 Whitney avenue; Recording Secretary, William Irwin.

No. 59, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Financial Secretary, C. Guenther, 540 North 12th street.

(a) No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets Thursdays at Labor Temple, Maple avenue. President, William B. Lehman, 538 Maple avenue; Financial Secretary, W. C. Hall, 126 West 53d street; Recording Secretary, Jno. Marsh, 810 North Soto street; Treasurer, M. B. Davidson, 855 West 42d street.

(c) No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets Mondays at 40 King Block, Lawrence street. President, Wm. A. J. Guscott, Box 614; Financial Secretary, C. S. Oliver, Box 614; Recording Secretary, Jas. C. Fisher; Treasurer, C. A. Nickerson, Box 614.

(a) No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets Mondays at C. L. U. Hall, 340-344 Main street. President, M. B. Holmes, P. O. Box 232; Financial Secretary, J. T. Gates, Box 232; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, Box 232; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Box 232.

(c) No. 82, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets Tuesdays at 540 Maple avenue. President, B. Workman, 537 Gordon avenue, Hollywood; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Kennedy, 1452 West 37th street; Recording Secretary, Wm. L. Jobs, 188 East 35th street; Treasurer, H. W. Corey, 431 Miles street.

(h) No. 85, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Friday each month at 246 State street. President, F. Larned, 37 Moyston street; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 219 James street, Scotia; Recording Secretary, D. F. Martin, 919 Lincoln avenue.

(c) No. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Lathers' Hall, 38 Exchange street. President, J. L. Keefe, 3 Martin street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Walls, 15 Frank street; Recording Secretary, A. J. Pearce, 272 Campbell street; Treasurer, B. W. Pitt, 125 Bloss street.

(a) No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets Mondays at 416 Main street. President, M. J. Kane, 28 Kellecy street; Financial Secretary, H. S. Goodwin, 93 Cuttler street; Recording Secretary, L. J. Lasin, 183 Austin street; Treasurer, C. E. Green, 345 Park avenue.

(b) No. 93, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Tuesday 8 p. m. at 27 North 13th street. President, J. J. Collins, 5533 Thompson street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Godshall, 5415 Osage avenue; Recording Secretary, A. Laird, 2507 Corleis street; Treasurer, P. F. Turner, 2345 South Carlisle street.

(a) No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Financial Secretary, E. J. McDonnell, 313 Bridge street.

(c) No. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 359 Van Houten street. President, John Webster, 785 East 18th street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 153 Paterson street; Treasurer, William Cross, 161 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets Wednesday evenings at 987 Wash street. President, A. B. Johnson, 874 East 2d street, South Boston; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 153 River street, Mattapan, Mass.; Recording Secretary, James T. Kihoe, 97 Hyde Park avenue, Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth street, Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., at St. Andrews Hall. President, W. R. Reid, 1436 Columbus avenue, Roxbury; Financial Secretary, E. B. Connors, 987 Washington street; Recording Secretary, J. B. McEwan, 73 Torrey street, Roxbury; Treasurer, Dan McDonald, 3 Howe street, Dorchester, Mass.

(a) No. 105, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, Cass street. President, E. H. Todd, 305 Madison street; Financial Secretary, B. W. Gulley, Box 662; Recording Secretary, D. D. Maney, 1426 Franklin street; Treasurer, B. W. Gulley, Box 662.

No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Edward Fane, 532 Paige street.

(a) No. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Strauss Block, Grove avenue. President, Geo. Hilton, 312 Dupage street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Adams, 273 South Channing street; Recording Secretary, J. W. Stevenson, 606 Douglas avenue; Treasurer, T. H. Bryson, 275 North Center street.

(c) No. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 1422 Spruce street; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, 2323 Brooklyn avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Gardner, 1003 East 14th street; Treasurer, R. Crosswhite, 241 North Lawndale.

No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Financial Secretary, Thos. M. Kelley, 809 East 17th street.

(c) No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month in Guiffra Building, 133 Main street. President, Frank Dolan, 22 Walnut street; Financial Secretary, Chas. V. Jarvis, 4 Bonifay Place; Recording Secretary, D. Lenchan, 123 Barry avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wm. W. Hamilton, 40 Hudson street.

(c) No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday at 275 LaSalle street. President, P. F. Sullivan, 260 South Clark street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields; Recording Secretary, G. O. Johnson, 260 South Clark street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 260 South Clark street.

(a) No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets fourth Monday at Malin's Hall, South 4th street. President, B. A. Emerton, 409 South 9th street; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Theo. E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Recording Secretary, A. J. Freimark, 1247 La Crosse street.

No. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Financial Secretary, F. B. Carpenter, 2119 3d avenue, north.

(a) No. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 246 State street. President, Jas. St. Clair, 49 Fuller street; Financial Secretary, J. B. Welch, 902 Duane avenue; Recording Secretary, W. G. Keller, 19 Columbia street; Treasurer, Grove Primm, 323 Germania avenue.

(c) No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday night in Waldorf Building, Market street. President, V. B. Brooks, 4451 Jefferson street. Bellaire, Ohio; Financial Secretary, W. E. Manges, 112 Labell; Recording Secretary, J. J. Yost, 43 Marshall; Treasurer, H. E. Kraenter, 69 Indian.

(a) No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, Fox street. President, Nick Wilmes, 510 Clame street; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quinn, 503 Ogden street; Recording Secretary, A. L. Brayton, 118 South street; Treasurer, A. E. Reed, 495 Glena street.

(b) No. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets Thursdays at 395 Franklin street. President, E. S. Hurley, 310 Chescent avenue; Financial Secretary, C. A. Tomlinson, 268 Montgomery street; Recording Secretary, A. R. Blue, 395 Franklin street; Treasurer, Jas. J. Wharton, 1563 Fell street.

(a) No. 158, GREEN BAY, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in M. E. B. A. Hall, Washington street. President, Thomas Gleason, 711 Pine street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Johnson, R. R. No. 2; Recording Secretary, I. E. Haskins, Depere, West Side; Treasurer, Wm. Johnson, R. R. No. 2.

(c) No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets Fridays in Heller's Hall, Hoboken avenue. President, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey avenue; Financial Secretary, W. Coleman, 165 Hopkins avenue; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 397 Baldwin avenue; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7-A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.

(a) No. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 304 West Main street. President, J. B. Logan, 262 College View; Financial Secretary, Hadie Littell, 568 East 3d street; Recording Secretary, Marshall McNey, 160 London avenue; Treasurer, Sam Howard, 166 Alabama avenue.

(a) No. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Trades Assembly Hall, East main street. President, Thomas Snoph, 368 South Whitesboro street; Financial Secretary, Geo. Johnson, 385 Day street; Recording Secretary, Ed. E. Elmert, 385 South Day street.

(c) No. 189, QUINCY, MASS.—President, Chas. Hanscom, 3 Edwards street; Financial Secretary, E. B. Langley, 1535 Hancock street.

(h) No. 190, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 301 Plain street. President, B. Duires, 15 West 5th street, care Cartley, Bayonne, N. J.

(a) No. 204, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets Mondays in Johnson Building, West Main street. President, Grover C. Snyder, 802 South Yellow Springs street; Financial Secretary, Joseph Perry, R. F. D. No. 5; Recording Secretary, G. R. Homer, 24 North Yellow Springs street; Treasurer, Walter W. Ross, 117 West Columbia street.

(b) No. 207, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets Tuesdays in B. T. C. Hall, 19th and Hunter streets. President, S. A. Porter; Financial Secretary, W. A. Bidleman, Box 141; Treasurer, John Scheurer, 22

No. 208, AUGUSTA, GA.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Machinist Hall B. President, M. J. Meehan, 422 Houston street; Financial Secretary, C. H. Howell, 10 Ellis street; Recording Secretary, Walter Bell; Treasurer, J. H. Jones.

(c) No. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Albert Behrman, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Libenrood, 1313 Vine street; Recording Secretary, Jesse Alford, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Thos. Lidell, 1313 Vine street.

No. 215, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Financial Secretary, L. V. Alford, Auditorium Theatre.

(a) No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every Thursday in A. O. H. Hall. President, W. J. Wood, 117 South 11th street; Financial Secretary, T. C. Burford, Box 654; Recording Secretary, D. J. Elkins, Box 654; Treasurer, T. McDonald, 503 South Tejon street.

(h) No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday of the month at 246 State street. President, W. B. Stairs, 30 Kelton avenue; Financial Secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 1411 Campbell avenue; Recording Secretary, J. F. Heath, 99 Van Vranken avenue; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner avenue.

No. 254, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, F. H. Boisvert, 13 Forrest Road.

No. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.—Financial Secretary, Jno. Hawley, 308 Prentice avenue.

No. 259, SALEM, MASS.—Financial Secretary, J. L. Kelly, 93 Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.

No. 266, SEDALIA, MO.—Meets Thursdays. Financial Secretary, A. E. Baldwin, 612 East 12th street.

(e) No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday in I. B. E. W. hall. President, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road; Financial Secretary, R. Hughes, 839 Emmett street; Recording Secretary, B. A. Cawley, 87 11th street; Treasurer, N. S. Bishop, 864 Stanley street.

(a) No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursdays in C. L. U. Hall, Thomas street, foot of Cannon. President, G. B. Reynolds, Newport avenue; Financial Secretary, Harry Horney, 13 Maitland Court; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, Third street; Treasurer, Harry Harney, third street.

(c) No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets Tuesdays 8 p. m., at 210 East 5th street. President, H. A. Litahult, 247 West 15th street; Financial Secretary, Fred C. Man, 1350 Wilkens Place; Recording Secretary, Walter Scott, 36A Rochester avenue, Brooklyn; Treasurer, Chas. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Barkbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Buntington, 31 Prince street.

No. 279, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Financial Secretary, W. G. Phinney, 79 South 16th street.

(a) No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Meehan's, 44th and Halsted street. President, Wm. Montgomery, 5710 Paulina street; Financial Secretary, E. Muhs, 3747 Union avenue; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5321 South Wood street; Treasurer, S. Kingston, 608 West 47th Place.

No. 284, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, E. E. Friday, 3 Burkhard Place.

(c) No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Richmond Hall, 5th street and third avenue. President, E. J. Andrews, 3457 11th avenue, south; Financial Secretary, M. T. Moss, 919 Hawthorn; Recording Secretary, Harry Hamlin, 317 6th avenue, S. E.; Treasurer, H. A. Gansmo, 2414 4th avenue, south.

(c) No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Alexander's Hall, 36 South 6th street. President, E. J. Andrews, 3457 11th avenue, south; Financial Secretary, M. T. Moss, 1913 Hawthorn; Recording Secretary, C. T. Taylor, 321 Irving avenue, north; Treasurer, J. E. Supple, 2704 3rd avenue.

(a) No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116 1-2 West Central street. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno street; Financial Secretary, W. A. Funk, 310 South Arno street; Recording Secretary, R. E. Renny, 310 South Arno street.

No. 310, STAMFORD, CONN.—President, H. C. Blot; Financial Secretary, T. H. Clear, 871 Main street.

(a) No. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in Central Labor Union Hall, 79 State street. Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bidwell, Hotel McDonald; Recording Secretary, H. V. Davis.

(a) No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Building Trade Rooms, West 1st street. President, R. J. Skinner, 121 East 1st street; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East 8th street; Recording Secretary, Henry Lafrance, 21 East Bridge street.

No. 331, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Financial Secretary, F. M. Brooks, 605 Cookman avenue; Recording Secretary, Arthur Maps, 1124 Lewald avenue.

(c) No. 340, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Mondays in Pythian Castle, 9th street. President, E. A. Erickson, 1831 E street; Financial Secretary, C. E. Vrelander, 528½ 13th street; Recording Secretary, L. M. Clawson, 728 8th street; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first Monday of month at 138 Smith street. Recording Secretary, Rudolph Schuck, 89 New Brunswick avenue.

(a) No. 360, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Financial Secretary, G. R. Lackey, 113 West 10th street.

(a) No. 361, TONOPAH, NEV.—Meets second and fourth Fridays each month in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick street. President, Jas. H. Collins, Box 293; Financial Secretary, Walter Ross; Recording Secretary, Merton Evans; Treasurer, Walter Ross.

(f) No. 368, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 1634 Lexington avenue. President, Morris Goldlust, 1634 Lexington avenue; Financial Secretary, Jas. S. Wellington, 306 West 114th street; Recording Secretary, Geo. F. Cotter, 135 East 125th street.

(c) No. 370, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Labor Temple, 5th street and Maple avenue. President, C. R. Holmes, 435 North Breed street. Financial Secretary, M. C. Madison, 401 North Breed street; Recording Secretary, T. T. Sturgeon, 401 Carolina street; Treasurer, M. C. Madison, 401 North Breed street.

(h) No. 376, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Yondorf's Hall, 409 South Halsted street. President, Chas. Hussey, 409 South Halsted street; Financial Secretary, John F. Nichols, 409 South Halsted street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Hall, 409 South Halsted street; Treasurer, Chas. Griffen, 409 South Halsted street.

No. 377, LYNN, MASS.—Meets Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Financial Secretary, D. Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Recording Secretary, John D. Munroe, 8 Hilton's Court; Treasurer, J. T. Doran, 39 Whittier street.

(i) No. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 10 Clark street. President, I. J. Milligan, 621 Mildred avenue; Financial Secretary, G. D. Griffith, 2732 North Clark street; Recording Secretary, T. J. Carmody, 2941 Harvard street; Treasurer, J. Banfree, 850 Otto street.

No. 384, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—Financial Secretary, Clifford Anderson, 108 Callahan street.

(a) No. 388, PALESTINE, TEXAS.—Meets first Monday in Telephone Office, Main street. Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street.

(f) No. 396, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets last Wednesday of month in St. James Hall, 18 Kneeland street. President, A. McCarron, 62 Wenham street, Forest Hills; Financial Secretary, Jos. Fitzgerald, 521 Ashmont street, Dorchester; Treasurer, Jos. Miller, 12 Clark street, Somerville.

(a) No. 402, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in Remsen Building, 111 Adee street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Ct.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, 8 Grigg street, Greenwich, Ct.; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Ct.; Treasurer, Thos. Monahan, 8 Grigg street.

No. 404, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero streets. President, C. H. McConaughy; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher; Recording Secretary, Berkeley, Cal.; Recording Secretary, F. Sharp; Treasurer, H. Gardiner.

(a) No. 406, ARDMORE, OKLA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays each month in Union Hall, West Main street. President, J. F. Jordan, Box 293; Financial Secretary, John A. Ball, 504 Carter and 7th avenue; Recording Secretary, Paul Phillips, 414 B street, N. W.; Treasurer, John A. Ball, 15 A street, N. W.

No. 407, MARQUETTE, MICH.—Financial Secretary, C. H. Kreig, 443 West Bluff street.

(i) No. 419, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Comerford Hall, 301 8th avenue. President, John P. Willets, 264 York street, Jersey City, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John S. Blancy, 31 Bank street; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Fearon, 159 East 52d street.

(c) No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Friday at 219½ South 4th street. President, R. W. Berry, 504 West Vine street; Financial Secretary, F. H. Spears, Box 100; Recording Secretary, Chas. Meador, 839 South West Grand avenue; Treasurer, A. L. Scott, West Capitol avenue.

(a) No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month in Trades and Labor Hall, 4th and Main streets. President, S. O. Blanc, 615 Wisconsin street; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. H. McCarthy, 1034 Villa street; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1545 Thurston avenue.

No. 442, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, V. Bruinniers, 7 Apple street.

(a) No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, J. W. Mourse, 13½ Railroad street.

(a) No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays in Meade Hotel, Pleasant street. President, Chas. Gulliver; Financial Secretary, W. J. Pratt, 1208 Garfield avenue; Recording Secretary, H. T. Wilson, 114 East 4th street; Treasurer, H. T. Wilson.

(a) No. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—Meets Thursdays in Damron's Hall, Third street. President, G. W. Dooley, 280 11th street; Financial Secretary, C. A. Lytle, 246 5th street; Recording Secretary, H. M. Ellis, 381 H street; Treasurer, James Lee, 619 Harris street.

(c) No. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, 49 Kentucky avenue. President, R. R. Kelley, Box 491; Financial Secretary, Bernard Roach, Box 491; Recording Secretary, Willard Limpus, Box 491; Treasurer, Fred Foreman, Box 491.

(i) No. 489, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m. in New Labor Temple, Maple avenue. President, C. E. Holmes, 828 West 48th street; Financial Secretary, F. S. Clemons, 3026 Guirado street; Recording Secretary, W. G. Comrie, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 449; Treasurer, F. M. Butcher, 1025 West 8th street.

(a) No. 501, YONKERS, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Wiggins' Hall, 24 North Broadway. President, H. Wildberger, Jr., 457 North Railroad avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, George Ralvea, 36 Oak street, Yonkers, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 43 Curran's Lane, Yonkers, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

(i) No. 503, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in Wells Memorial Building. President, H. Cahill, 37 Hillside street, Roxbury, Mass.; Financial Secretary, H. W. Ayers, jr., 150 Elm street, Everett, Mass.; Recording Secretary, F. H. Davidmeyer, 89 Wenham street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, W. H. Hall, 100 Westville street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 506, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.—President, V. F. Foster; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan; Recording Secretary, Jas. C. Herron, 1619 Park street.

No. 520, AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 413 Cong avenue. President, Ben Brown, 43 West 31st street; Financial Secretary, J. A. Francis, 711 Henderson street; Recording Secretary, C. W. Heam, 902 Blanco street.

No. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in month in Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, Tremont street. President, R. F. Williams, 2117 Post Office street; Financial Secretary, G. A. Follier, 1414 16th street; Recording Secretary, J. A. Kubler, 2727 Avenue H; Treasurer, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street.

(h) No. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 526 Chestnut street. President, Paul Madden, 191 12th street; Financial Secretary, Paul Boehne, 668 37th street; Recording Secretary, Arthur Seidel, 1118 9th street; Treasurer, John Funck, 1161 Scott street.

(c) I. E. W., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday in Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street. President, P. F. Lenihan, 981 Jackson avenue, Bronx; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 East 59th street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 1614 Second avenue; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 511 East 38th street.

(c) No. 536, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 246 State street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Rourke, 359 Carrie street; Recording Secretary, Daniel Wallace, 359 Carrie street; Treasurer, L. MacIntosh, 340 Carrie street.

(i) No. 541, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second Tuesdays in Richmond Halls, 227 South 5th street. President, Paul J. Lundeen, 4556 32d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Herman O. Koester, 4504 30th avenue, south; Treasurer, J. J. Jarl, 1118 Aldrich avenue, north.

(a) No. 542, CHICO, CAL.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Hewarie Hall, 2nd street. President, H. M. Tilson, 530 Chestnut street; Financial Secretary, Edw. Johnson, Box 637; Recording Secretary, Geo. Elston, 211 8th street; Treasurer, F. H. Sava-bee, General Delivery.

No. 543, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first Wednesdays in each month in Central Labor Hall, corner Bank and Pearl streets. President, Gurdon Pendleton, Thamas street, Groton, Conn.; Financial Secretary, R. J. Frost, 106 Blackhall street; Recording Secretary, Clinton Kenyon, Cohanzie Ct.; Treasurer, Geo. Williams, 364 Broad street.

(a) No. 549, ELY, NEV.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Carpenters' Hall, Aultman and Murry streets. President, J. Dunphy; Financial Secretary, A. Luchesi; Recording Secretary, J. Biggem, McGill. Nev.; Treasurer, A. Luchesi.

(a) 565, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, State street. President, Joseph Gross, 836 Albany street; Financial Secretary, H. Lakochelle, 804½ Emmett street; Recording Secretary, C. Grennan, 726 Hattie Place; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third street.

No. 571, HAMMOND, IND.—Meets Fridays in Huen Hall, State street. President, H. Haworth, Tolleston, Ind.; Financial Secretary, M. H. Carmody, 517 Hohman street; Recording Secretary, G. Shoop, General Delivery; Treasurer, J. Waggoner, General Delivery.

(a) No. 572, REGINA, SASK.—Meets first Friday in month in Trades Hall, Scarth street. President, W. Simmons; Financial Secretary, H. Lamberton; Recording Secretary, E. Leicester; Treasurer, W. Simmons.

(a) No. 577, LEAD, S. D.—President, J. W. Berry; Financial Secretary, T. M. Goodwin, Deadwood, S. D.; Recording Secretary, S. Gatewood, Box 3, Deadwood, S. D.

(a) No. 581, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays in Bell Building. Financial Secretary, Malankton Tiger, 39 Pine street.

No. 589, SASKATOON, SASK.—Financial Secretary, W. Fillenimore, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

(c) No. 591, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets Mondays in B. T. C. Hall, 19 North Hunter street. President, J. T. Woods, 1424 South Eldorado street; Financial Secretary, W. P. Gregory, 1019 South Sutter street; Recording Secretary, H. G. Hecker, 628 East Oak street; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory, 1017 South Sutter street.

(i) No. 592, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets Thursdays in Labor Temple, 1400 Woodland street. President, Hugh F. Ash; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit street; Recording Secretary, Frank K. Reynolds, 1213B Troost street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 1735 Washington street.

(c) No. 595, OAKLAND, CAL.—Meets Fridays at 305 14th street. President, M. T. Creps, 3116 High street, Fruitdale; Financial Secretary, Frank O. Lee, 305 14th street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3308 Davis street, Fruitdale, Cal.; Treasurer, C. M. Reek, 53 King street, Oakland, Cal.

(h) No. 600, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., at 121½ East Town street. President, M. J. Farrell, 791 North Park street; Financial Secretary, C. E. Long, 1125 City Park avenue; Recording Secretary, J. V. Meeker, Mt. Vernon and 20th streets.

No. 614, SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Peterson's Hall, B street. Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D street; Treasurer, G. W. Fox, 724 4th street.

(a) No. 617, SA MATEO, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in B. T. C. Hall, B street. President, S. G. Goodhue, B. T. C. Hall, 617 Letter Box; Financial Secretary, J. S. Jones, B. T. C. Hall, 617 Letter Box; Recording Secretary, A. S. Moore, B. T. C. Hall, 617 Letter Box; Treasurer, A. S. Moore, B. T. C. Hall, 617 Letter Box.

No. 620, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of month in Central Labor Hall, North 8th street. President, August Acker, 406 Michigan avenue; Financial Secretary, Louis Van der Bloemen, 1119 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, Engelbert Guehna, 1015 North 8th street; Treasurer, L. Van der Bloemen, 1119 Lincoln avenue.

(c) No. 625, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.—Meets third Wednesday of each month in Plumbers' Hall, Granville street. President, Wm. H. Howell, 381 Agricola street; Financial Secretary, J. J. Passett, 97 Albert street; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Harry C. Low, 16 Pleasant avenue.

No. 633, MARLBORO, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Burkes Block, 716 Main street. President, Chas. Sullivan, 98 Bolton street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Trull, Mechanic street; Recording Secretary, Wm. J. Latham, 34 Neil street.

(a) No. 643, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month in Labor Union Hall, 19 Sanford street. President, Paul Newman, 22 James street, Holyoke, Mass; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Treat, 25 Gold street; Recording Secretary, Joseph Cernik, 101 Spring street.

No. 644, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, G. M. Simpson, 306 Glen avenue, Scotia, N. Y.

No. 645, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Earl Greenwood, 518 Sycamore street.

No. 647, DETROIT, MICH.—Financial Secretary Geo. Burns, Box 303, or 1468 24th street.

(a) 648, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Meets every second Tuesday, 2nd and Court streets. President, A. K. Johnson, 23 North 2nd street; Recording Secretary, Roy Schroder, 527 Central avenue; Treasurer, A. D. Howard, 834 South 5th street.

No. 649, ALTON, ILL.—Financial Secretary, J. Beatty, 812 Langdon street.

(a) No. 651, AMARILLO, TEXAS.—Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 307 East 4th street. President, D. H. Martin, 802 East 8th street; Financial Secretary, L. G. Small, 406 North Roberts street; Recording Secretary, G. A. McKinney, 701 Harmon street; Treasurer, L. G. Small, 406 North Roberts street.

No. 652, JACKSON, MISS.—Financial Secretary, E. A. Bradley, 223 South West street.

No. 653, FRESNO, CAL.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, 3231 Fresno avenue.

No. 655, SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Financial Secretary, H. H. Shell.

No. 657., S. BETHLEHEM, PA.—Financial Secretary, J. Tazelear, Majestic Hotel.

No. 658, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets first and third Thursdays each month in Whipple Building and Labor Hall, 4th and Scott streets. President, Julius Vaukhauer, 322 Maple street; Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 West 11th street; Recording Secretary, R. E. Hudgens, 1011 West 15th street; Treasurer, L. H. Weniger, 417 East 21st street.

(e) No. 659, DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sundays in month in Heyl Block, I. O. O. F. Hall, Central avenue. President, W. J. Curtis, 60 Marsden street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 313 Swan street; Recording Secretary, Bernard Klock, 139 Maple avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 96 Lake Road.

No. 660, S. BETHLEHEM, PA.—Financial Secretary, J. P. McGinley.

No. 661, HUTCHINSON, KANS.—Financial Secretary, Rex Ramsay, 211 East E street.

(a) No. 662, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights in Hall at 3rd and Broad streets. President, F. C. Worst, Highland Springs, Va.; Financial Secretary, N. F. Johnson, 1923 East Washington street; Recording Secretary, E. D. Edwards, 423 South Laurel street; Treasurer, F. C. Worst, Highland Springs, Va.

No. 663, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Financial Secretary, Ray Yurney, 444 Chestnut street.

(a) No. 664, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Columbia Hall, Court and State streets. President, Wm. J. Jobson, 665 West street; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Theis, 152 Ryerson street; Recording Secretary, Jas. L. Bradley, 43 Kingston avenue; Treasurer, Wm. H. Jarvis, 153 Monitor street.

No. 665, GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meets Thursday nights weekly in Odd Fellows Hall, Pendleton street. President, G. C. Rhodes, 115 Whitner Street; Financial Secretary, Frank Wilson, 302 East Coffee street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Jones, 106 Wilton street; Treasurer, Frank Wilson, 302 East Coffee street.

(c) No. 666, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Spark's Hall, 712 East Broad street. President, A. Fry, 608½ South China street; Financial Secretary, E. W. Lipscomb, 915 Bainbridge street, South Richmond; Recording Secretary, P. P. Pollard, 2019 Floyd avenue; Treasurer, E. W. Lipscomb, 915 Bainbridge street, South Richmond, Va.

No. 667, PITTSBURG, PA.—Financial Secretary, J. N. Cathrall, 218 Warren street.

(c) No. 668, LAFAYETTE, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Labor Temple, Main and 6th streets. President, Wm. G. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, James H. Glenn, 623 New York street; Recording Secretary, Raymond J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street.

No. 669, SALINA, KANS.—Financial Secretary, F. R. Adams, 933 South Santa Fe avenue.

No. 670, YONKERS, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, H. Wildberger, 547 North Railroad avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

No. 671, PATERSON, N. J.—Financial Secretary, H. A. Van Winkle, 18 Elizabeth street.

No. 672, HAMILTON, MONT.—Financial Secretary, E. R. Hammond.

No. 673, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Financial Secretary, W. S. Godshall, 5415 Osage avenue.

No. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.—President, George Stuart; Financial Secretary, Chas. Struck; Recording Secretary, Edw. Hengler.

No. 676, COLUMBIA, MO.—Financial Secretary, C. Martin, 100 West Broadway.

No. 677, GATUN, CANAL ZONE.—Secretary, F. J. Sweet, care New Power House.

A smile is often forced over our otherwise staid countenance when listening to the ravings of suspended members in relating their troubles with their union, the slurs and half-made charges of gross neglect of duty and graft that the officers of some particular local that suspended them are guilty of, and all because they did not break the laws of the international or local union to give them something they were not entitled to.

And upon investigation I find that they are the ones that were forced into the union and were always on the verge of suspension and always belong to that class of members called "knockers." But some men are not satisfied at being at the bottom of the ladder of manhood, but try to get further down.—Exchange.